THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FENIANISM.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Convention—President O'Mahony Reads His Message and Important Letters—He Charges the Senate with Treachery—Refusal of President Roberts to Report in Person to the House—Secretary B. D. Killian's Financial Report, Etc.

The proceedings of the Convention yesterday were characterized by some able debates on the different resolutions brought before the House; still, the proceedings were marked by the utmost propriety. This was in a great measure owing to the able Chairman, who discharged his duties promptly and impartially. On the opening of the Convention the minutes of last day's proceedings were read and approved.

The report of the committee to wait on the Senate was read. The Senate could not be found as a body. Mr. Roberts' reply was very indefinite, and admitted the construction that he did recognize the Convention as a legally constituted body, and stated that he would give his consideration to any communications received at No. 734 Broadway. This reply was received with marked disapprobation by the House.

A long discussion ensued as to the propriety of admitting Mr. ——, a Senator, it being stated that he would appear and explain his position, and was ready to give some important information. The motion was negatived. The Rev. Mr. Curly was admitted to a seat. The reverend gentleman rose and in a solemn manner prayed that their deliberations would be marked by harmony and concord, and that Heaven would vouchsafe to bless their undertaking.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE SENATE.

A resolution was carried that a committee of five wait on the Senate, or, in its absence as a body, on the President of the Senate, to request their attendance, and in case they refuse to do so, that the committee demand their books and accounts in order to investigate their stewardship. The committee reported that Mr. Roberts would make a written report, but would not appear in person.

About 10 o'clock President O'Mahony entered the House and was warmly greeted.

O'MAHONY SPEAKS.

He addressed the House, stating that no man deplored the present dissension in the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood more than he. He was there to give a full and clear explanation of his stewardship. He requested neither favor nor partiality for past services from the House; he required a full, searching investigation, and if this Convention found that he had abused the high position they had intrusted to him, condemn him accordingly.

Mr. O'Mahony's speech was listened to with great attention and frequent marks of approbation. His manner and bearing were those of an honest man, who courted the most searching investigation.

A resolution was adopted that the President's Message be read at 2 o'clock.

After recess the Speaker appointed committees on ways and means, on foreign relation, and on amendments of Constitution and internal organization.

A delegate from Troy proposed a series of resolutions, requesting delegates not to take action with either side until the decision of the Convention be known.

A delegate from the West charged both sides of the disputants with malfeasance in office, and reported that he and his brother delegates represented a large district, and had not as yet decided in favor of either party. Several other delegates replied to the same effect.

PRESIDENT O'MAHONY'S MESSAGE.

The Clerk read the President's Message, which was rather a voluminous document, and took over two hours in reading. He addressed himself to the Senate and Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood. He impeached Mr. Roberts and his Senate with intrigue and treachery to the Brotherhood, and complained that after his toilsome labors in the cause of Ireland, it grieved him now to the heart to find, when he had just reached the goal of all their hopes, that the actions of a few men and their duped adherents would stand in the way of the national cause of Ireland. The organization and its funds should never be prostituted to any other cause but the liberation of Ireland. He read extracts from the Philadelphia Convention, showing how all his previous acts were unanimously approved up to that time, and how he had expressed himself there that the title of Head Centre was sufficient for him, as he thought it would be time enough to have a President when Ireland was a free nation. The Philadelphia Congress was convened against his judgment, and when overruled, he submitted to it under protest. He since, too, well understood the designs of Mr. Roberts and his faction in assembling that Convention; it was to bolster up flimsy charges against him, which the House unanimously rejected as frivolous and not to be entertained. Ireland was ready for action at the time, and he was about issuing the bonds of the Irish Republic. Mr. Roberts and party stated that a Congress would give *eclat* to the bonds. After the Congress the Senate threw every obstruction in the way of issuing the bonds, and hampered all his movements. A cry was ringing from Ireland, but his hands were tied and he could not respond. The only way he saw of terminating this squabble was by convening a Congress of delegates. Credentials were forwarded to all the Circles, and he was happy to see before him so large, respectable, and intelligent a body. He would freely abide by their decision. He would not stand in the way of Irish nationality. No; let this Congress judge him, and if guilty condemn him. He asked no favors, no leniency from them. Judge him fearlessly and impartially. Only for the way my hands were tied by the Roberts faction, I would ere now have had an Irish army battling on Irish soil for Irish independence, and an Irish fleet sweeping from the broad ocean England's commerce. I will prove all this to you by figures and facts, and authenticated documents, both from the Irish Executive and other sources. In order to explain his position he gave a *resume* of a sketch of the rise and progress of Fenianism from its earliest organization. He stated that Michael Doheny was the first organizer. That in its infancy it had to struggle against serious difficulties; difficulties enough to dishearten any man, or set of men. Still they persevered, and he and Stephens kept it alive until the present day. They worked in harmony together, as letters from him will show. He (Mr. Stephens) knows no Roberts, and, in sending delegates lately with important despatches, he ordered the delegate if by any mischance he could not find President O'Mahony, to destroy them. (Reads Stephens' letter). He read letters of a late date from Stephens to this effect. The reading of these letters was received by cheers for O'Mahony and Stephens. He spoke of John Mitchel; of his liberation from prison by President Johnson. (Three cheers were given for the President and Mr. Mitchell.) He next went into the full particulars about the course they took to hurt his issuing of the bonds, and showed by letters how Mr. Roberts thought to get the management of the plates and bonds under his personal control, and his object in doing so. Also how Mr. O'Rourke refused giving the required bail.

THE MOFFAT MANSION.

He explained his connection with the taking of this concern. He declared that he had never seen the house until after it was taken on the approval of Mr. Roberts, General Sweeney and other members of the Congress. He went into a full and broad explanation of all points at issue, and, I am informed, so telling were his charges against the Senate that their very friends almost hung their heads.

The address was repeatedly cheered, and seemed to make a great impression upon the House. Of course we knew nothing of the private documents or letters read to the Convention, but we are informed that they are of a most important nature and bearing on Fenianism.

SECRETARY B. DORAN KILLIAN'S REPORT.

As the clerk was fatigued, B. Doran Killian was requested to read his own report, which he did. We are told that it was remarkable for financial research, depth, foresighted views, and keen logical argument and cutting sarcasm. It sifted the actions of the Senate to a nicety. We have heard it stated that seldom has any Secretary of State produced a more able document. So telling was it on the House that when Mr. Killian retired he was greeted from all sides of the house. The House adjourned about 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock this morning. It may be well to state that during the reading of the President's message a letter from Mr. Roberts was handed to the Chairman of the Committee. As it appeared to be a private document, no action was taken on it for the present.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EUROPE.

The Chilian and Mexican Questions—Doings of the Fenians, Etc.

Has Chili Been Sold Out by England?

From the London Evening Standard, December 19.

The *Times* announces that the Spanish Government has accepted the mediation of England and France in her dispute with the republic of Chili. So far there is cause for general satisfaction. No one can desire the prolongation of hostilities that are a serious interruption to a branch of British commerce, and which are fraught with ruin to Chili, and cannot enhance the military position of Spain. We fear, however, judging from the article in the *Times*, that the English Government has not gained a diplomatic triumph, and that the good offices of England and France have been accepted through our Government agreeing to forsake the cause of Chili.

After for some time past condemning Spain without stint, and praising the conduct of Chili as immaculate, our contemporary is now forced to confess "that a nation less Spanish in its temperament than the Chilians might even at this juncture (Parela) have found a pacific solution of the difficulty. * * That she obstinately refused to make the first advance." What are we to infer from this? Have the mediators prejudiced the case? Is there an honorable understanding that the British Government is to say to the Chilians that they are wrong, and that they must swallow the Spanish leek? If so, it is likely enough that Chili will have to submit, unless she is supported by the Government of the United States, not at this time a very probable contingency.

We do not here give any opinion upon the merits of the dispute, but if the *Times*, not very well informed lately about the policy of the Government, has, on this occasion, been favored with true and certain information, we must express our sincere regret that the Government should again have to recede from a strongly avowed policy. A remonstrance is sent to Madrid, and the reply is, "Mind your own business." Then comes in the diplomacy of France, and Spain is willing to submit to arbitration, but if the *Times* article is "inspired," not before the English Government has eaten its big words and pleaded guilty for its client. This affair will be closely scanned by the people of the United States, and will produce a very unfavorable impression.

In the interests of peace we cannot afford it to be supposed that even when Spain treats us with contempt and sets at naught our remonstrances we not only bow to the rebuke, but kiss the rod. It may be that the *Times* is not correctly informed, and that our Government has agreed to act as one of the mediators, without giving any pledge to force Chili to consent to the demands of Spain. The circumstances, however, are suspicious, and we are sorry that Parliament is not sitting.

The Mexican Question.

PUBLICATION OF THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris (Dec. 18) correspondence London Telegraph.

La France writes:—We have reason to believe that the notes which have been exchanged between France and the United States on the subject of Mexico, to which reference is made in the President's Message, will be published by the French Government before the appearance of the Yellow Book. Their publication will take place at the same time in Washington and Paris.

Le Constitutionnel also again devotes a few lines to the subject of Mexico, and, after asserting that all the reports of the resignation or retirement of Senor Hidalgo, Mexican Minister here, are false, and that he has been merely called to Mexico on a *conge*, in order that his Imperial master might consult him—which, I happen to know, is the case—goes on to state that Mexico, by the aid of M. Langlais, who is to arrange that most serious question of pay, is now raising very rapidly a mixed army of native troops and foreign contingents, "which will speedily complete the work of our military expedition." This, of course, means that we shall very shortly see the bulk of the troops return from Mexico, the requisite corporal's guard always remaining.

Fenianism.

DISMISSAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

Dublin (Dec. 19) correspondence of London Times.

The various parties that shared among them the responsibility of taking care of the political prisoners in Richmond Bridewell, have been bandying accusations and throwing the blame upon one another; but, with all these inquiries, explanations, and recriminations, they have hitherto failed to clear up the mystery of Stephens' "release."

The Board of Superintendence protest against being held accountable for that event, alleging that Government took the responsibility upon itself, and they demanded an inquiry into the whole matter by an independent commissioner. The answer they received was that the Government had made the inquiry through the proper functionaries, the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and that in consequence of their report the governor of the jail is dismissed, and the appointment of the interior officers taken out of the hands of the Board.

STRANGE THEORY ABOUT STEPHENS.

From the Liverpool Courier, December 19.

A curious theory is held by some persons respecting Stephens, the Fenian leader. It is suggested that he has been lately a spy in the employ of the Government, and that he was apprehended by mistake. Having been taken, however, it was absolutely necessary to keep up appearances by sending him to jail, since he was well known to have taken part with the seditious party in days gone by. When imprisoned all necessary facilities were given him, and thus he made what is called his "mysterious escape."

This is, of course, only a theory, but it is to some extent supported by the fact that the Lord Lieutenant has refused to appoint a commission to inquire into the case. On the other hand the fact that the Governor of Richmond Bridewell has been dismissed tells somewhat against this theory, but its supporters allege that advantage was taken of those events to modify the government of the Bridewell. For the future it will be vested in the viceroy instead of the corporation. The Dublin Aldermen have determined to pension Marquis, the Governor, and are about to institute an independent inquiry of their own into the escape of Stephens.

THE TRIALS AT CORK.

The first Fenian prisoner put upon his trial at Cork, Captain McCafferty, who had served in the Confederate army, and who was a subject of the United States, escaped on technical grounds. He was arrested while on board of a steamship from America, and was brought ashore in custody. His counsel objected that he was an alien, who in his own country could not commit the offense with which he was charged, and who had not set foot on our land so as to become guilty when he was arrested. The judges held that this objection was fatal to the indictment, and the jury under their direction returned a verdict of not guilty.

At the sitting of the Court on Monday Bryan Dillon and John Lynch were arraigned for treason-felony. The jury was sworn, and the Attorney-General stated the case for the crown, after which Warner, the approver, was examined. He deposed that he had seen four or five hundred persons at drill meetings, and the prisoners among them. The Grand Jury found true bills for treason-felony against T. Duggan, O'Donovan, John Casey, James Mountaine, and A. Nicholls, Jr.

Dublin, December 19, telegram London Times.

Mr. J. Symes, Solicitor, has been appointed Governor of Richmond Prison, in the room of Mr. Marquis.

The Board of Superintendence has postponed its inquiry about the escape of Stephens.

At the Cork Commission Mr. Butt spoke today two hours in defense of the prisoners. The Solicitor General replied.

The jury retired about 5 o'clock. A verdict of guilty was returned against Dillon and Lynch, and they were sentenced to ten years penal servitude each.

Dillon admitted that he was at Comra, and Lynch that the evidence against him was in the main true.

Duggan and Donovan were then put forward, and pleaded "not guilty"

There are now four informers on the witness table in Cork—Nagle, Warner, Hagany, and Schofield.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayans Retire from Argentine Territory—The Allies Preparing to Invade Paraguay—Particulars of the Paraguayan Invasion and Retreat—The Triumvirate of Corrientes Sell Their Property and Leave with the Invaders—The Sale Declared Null and Void, and to be Confiscated by the Argentine Government, Etc.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., November 14.—A most important epoch in the greatest of South American wars has been reached. Repulsed at every contest of arms, the Paraguayans have retired from Argentine territory. This occurred October 24 at Paso de la Patria, where the last division recrossed to its own soil, where defensive war may be more successful than the aggressive has been.

They were allowed to cross without molestation, although the allied fleet was not two hours distant, and they had a drove of twenty thousand stolen cattle as booty. So ended an invasion of one hundred and ninety-two days, marked by the most stupid and cruel waste of property and life. They reduced the invaded and unresisting district to absolute starvation. And there was no such pretext as retaliation, or withdrawing supplies from the enemy, for no enemy was near. It was a vandalic destruction of every animal, tree, and house over hundreds of square leagues. In the city of Corrientes, where the seat of Paraguayan power was situated, they held rule through a traitorous committee of three old citizens of Corrientes, Messrs. Gauna, Caceres, and Silvero. These were the civil rulers.

Military law was stupidly severe. If even women were seen talking in the streets they were whipped or imprisoned, or sent away prisoners to Paraguay, as conspirators. Before evacuating Corrientes they applied to the Italian Minister, the only resident minister, to obtain a certificate that all things had been conducted according to the usages of civilized warfare, hinting at the same time that his refusal might be the occasion of the sacking of the city. He positively refused to sign it, and expressed a purpose to claim damages for all Italian subjects injured. That day a powerful Italian man-of-war appeared in port, and nothing was done.

Senor Berjes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a proclamation stating that "Corrientes had proved herself unworthy of protection for espousing so coldly the cause of the River Plate equilibrium." Accordingly the invaders punished her coldness by abandoning her to her legal owners. The triumvirate hastily sold their farms and other property and also left. It is said that the Argentine Government will declare their sales void and will confiscate their property. The Paraguayans robbed large numbers of stores and wholesale houses and deposits, and sold the goods at auction. A question comes up on the restoration of order and the identification of the goods as to the right of property. The former owners claim that the Paraguayan theft and sale do not extinguish the original title. This is not yet decided.

The allies are concentrating their forces, to be ready for the invasion of Paraguay. But when this will be done does not appear. We are in the beginning of summer. The weather is hot. In Paraguay all work and travel must be suspended from about 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening. The hot sands are not relieved by grass for horses, nor by animals for the food of an army. For scores of leagues such a waste and burning desert is only relieved by deep morasses, out of which no army could ever come.

To avoid such a route the allies must steam past the formidable battery of Humaitas, where the channel is narrow, spanned by huge chains under water, and defended by two hundred guns. The invasion of Paraguay is no joke; but the obstacles may melt away before the heroism of an army flushed with victory and ably led. It is quite in favor of the allies that they have for that pass not only ten good steamers, but also one iron-clad and one monitor, Brazilian.

This is the season when wool comes in at the rate of thirty, forty, or even fifty tons daily. There is but little trade and little shipping, except in that line. The rate paid the farmer is about the same, or a little less, than last year. Most of the wool comes this year with a little bur, called "caratilla," which is said to be very injurious to the machinery in dressing the wool.

The trade in hides does not progress as the product of wool does, as the following figures will show:—1862, hides exported, 354,000; 1862, 311,600; 1863, 354,000; 1864, 408,000; eight months of 1865, 408,000. The chief business that is falling behind the progress of the country is that of cattle killing. Although every part of the animal is exported, it is done in such a way as to leave but little profit to the producer or exporter.

They send to foreign countries bones, hoofs, hair, hide, hid cuttings, jerked beef, tongs, tails, tallow, and even when they burn the bones under the furnace to render the tallow, they export the ashes. With all this economy, it does not pay well, chiefly because the beef, after being salted in thin flakes and then dried—the looking process—does not sell for more than one or two cents per pound. One of the principal men here has lately bought 20,000 head of cattle at the marvellously low rate of $5·20, silver, for three and four year old steers, $4·20 for cows, and $1·90 for others. The hides are worth nearly that price.

The people of this city have established a Sanitary Commission, after the style of that of the United States. If we can credit the native papers the army has more to dread from the methods of its commissaries than from disease or battles.

There has been a fair lately established here for the relief of families of the soldiers who have gone to the war. It is to be a showy time, and no doubt a large sum will be collected. A large house will be filled with stalls, and a garden will be filled with delights. Somehow or other these philanthropic movements seldom reach so far in their benefits as in their hopes.

The railroad improvements of this country are going ahead grandly. The Southern Railroad, begun fifteen months ago, is in operation its length of one hundred miles to Chascomus. It is opening up a splendid business.

The Argentine Central Railroad is laying track at the rate of three miles a week, across the pampas towards Cordoba, from Rosario.

At this date money is easy. Banks allow five per cent. on deposits. The season is highly favorable for every kind of crop. No Indian invasions, no drought, no civil war, make a South American paradise.—*N. Y. Herald.*

REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Downfall of Cabral—Baez in Power—Melo-dramatic Scene in the Dominican Congress.

Further news has been received from San Domingo, reporting another revolution there under very peculiar circumstances. The last news was that Cabral had peacefully succeeded to Pimental.

On the 16th of October, a party of insurgents entered Azua and proclaimed Baez as the President. A number of the people of the Province of Seibo joined them, and they proceeded towards the capital, with cries of "Long live Baez!" and "Death to Cabral!"

They evidently had confederates in the Government, for, at the critical moment, a curious scene took place in the Supreme Congress, which was in session, deliberating on the question of the emission of paper money. A "mysterious man," armed with a cutlass, entered suddenly, and, despite of all protests, exclaimed:—

"General Cabral, are you in favor of peace?"

"With all my heart," was the reply.

"Well, then," said the stranger, "I am an emissary of the revolutionary chief, who will be here in less than two hours," and then raising his voice, he exclaimed:—"Long live General Baez, President of the Dominican Republic!"

As these words resounded through the hall a scene of utter confusion ensued. The Ministers abandoned their seats, and in terror sought protection in the houses of the French, Italian, and English Consuls. Cabral, however, appeared in public, and declared that if the popular voice and welfare demanded the rule of Baez he would gladly give his consent. The popular feeling now turned in favor of Cabral, and he retained power for several weeks.

The mysterious man who had frightened the Congress soon appeared again. He proved to be General Pedro Guillermo, and managed so as to have himself appointed Dictator until Baez should arrive. An election was held on the 14th of December by the Constitutional Assembly, unanimously appointing Buenaventura Baez President of the Dominican Republic.

Cabral has accepted a military position under the Government, of which Guillermo, the mysterious man, is the practical head.—*New York Herald.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Railroad Engine House Burned.

Loss Estimated at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, January 5.—The large engine house of the Bellefontaine Railroad Company, at Galion, Ohio, was burned last night, with twelve locomotives. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 6.—The House of Representatives passed an order this morning to adjourn finally on the 17th of February next, but it is not thought the Senate will concur in this action.

The following elections took place this morning:—Secretary of State, Ephraim Flint, Jr.; Attorney-General, John A. Peters; Land Agent, Isaac R. Clark; Adjutant-General, John Hodsdon. These are the present incumbents.

The nominees for the Executive Council, telegraphed last evening, have all been elected.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The ship *Mary Blades*, hence for Queenstown, was abandoned waterlogged on the 24th of December. The crew were all saved by the schooner *Cornet*, from Boston for Jacksonville, and a brig, name unknown.

Seven of the crew were transferred to the barque *Maria* and have arrived here. The captain, mate, steward, and carpenter remained on the *Cornet*, and three others are on the brig.

The Steamer "Virgo."

FORTRESS MONROE, January 5.—The steamer *Virgo*, from Savannah to New York, has arrived here short of coal.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Mining stocks are still weak. Gould and Curry, $860; Savage, $785; Gholiar-Potosi, $140; Imperial, $113·50; Yellow Jacket, $447·50; Crown Point, $540; Legal Tenders, 69c.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton quiet, at 52@53c. for middling. Flour is dull, common 5@10c. lower; sales of 4009 bbls at $7·40@8 60 for State, $8·75@10 25 for Ohio, and $7·35@8 65 for Western. Southern is drooping; 400 bbls sold at $8 95@15. Canadian lower; 300 bbls sold at $8 25@11 25. Wheat dull, and nominally 1@2c. lower. Corn dull and heavy. Beef steady. Pork is regular at $29@29 25 for mess. Lard quiet at 15½@18½c. Whisky dull at $2 26@2·28.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 74½; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 106½; Canton Co., 45½; Missouri 6s, 78½; Erie, 96½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103½; Northwestern, 36½; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 105½.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Flour is dull. Wheat firm. Corn quiet; white 88@89 cents. Oats firm at 54 cents. Provisions inactive, and prices unchanged. Sugars firm. Whisky dull at $2 26½.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

Personal.

Hon. Nathan Sargeant, Commissioner of Customs, has been confined to his house by illness for some days.

Death of the Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Hickey, for forty years Chief Clerk of the Senate, died at four o'clock this morning.

Reconstruction Committee.

The Joint-Committee on Reconstruction will meet to-morrow morning for business. A quorum is not present in the House.

Speech of Judge Spalding.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, is making a radical speech in Committee of the Whole on the subject of reconstruction.

Abandoned Southern Land.

An important resolution was offered in the House, providing that all the public lands in the Southern States be thrown open to actual settlers. According to the decision of the Land Commissioner, they are now open to settlement to black as well as white men.

The Pension Bureau.

The Commissioner of Pensions is gradually re-establishing Pension Agencies and appointing Examining Surgeons throughout the Southern States. But few vacancies have as yet been filled, and of the immense amount of pension money yearly paid to the noble defenders of the Union but a very diminitive portion will be given to people of the lately rebellious States.

No More Sinecure Office-Holders.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to abolish all offices and remove all office-holders in his Department whose services can be dispensed with in the collection of revenue.

A Rumor.

The statement that no Congressman can hope for official favor or patronage in at least two of the departments of the Government unless he shall declare for what is termed the President's policy is currently circulating, and being indignantly commented upon by members here. The announcement boldly made, in at least one of the departments, it is believed will, from the temper it has evoked, work its own cure.

Anti-Scorbutics.

The Secretary of War has just been issuing instructions to the United States Collectors on the Rio Grande to admit to entry, free of duty, such anti-scorbutics as the officer of the Subsistence Department may find it necessary to purchase from the Mexicans, to preserve the health of our troops in that locality.

Financial.

The following is a statement showing the comparative disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the quarter ending December 31, in the years 1861-62-63-64-65:—

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Quarter ending December 31.

1861	$84,827,530 38	1864	$141,656,682·10
1862	132,248,061 24	1865	72,785,606 48
1863	163,528,957 78		

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1861	$10,471,285 95	1864	$31,024,995 09
1862	12,388,632·49	1865	15,985,773·11
1863	25,041,465·28		

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1861	$503,314 36	1864	$7,349,324·57
1862	702,551 86	1865	2,569,710 29
1863	1,693 504 68		

The repayments of money drawn from the Treasury not used, and funds received from sales for the same periods, were as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Quarter ending December 31.

1861	$164,141·06	1864	$568,461·41
1862	466,508·93	1865	4,663,063 83
1863	162,102 63		

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1861	$690,422·33	1864	$2,002,485·78
1862	494,861 80	1865	5,757,291 88
1863	1,062,443·07		

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1861	$32,062·72	1864	$24,597 85
1862	11,721 67	1865	103,498 62
1863	43,849 83		

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Various resolutions of inquiry were passed, including one offered by Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the suppression of polygamy in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Pike (Me.), the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for drawbacks of duties paid on material entering into the construction of American ships, in order to compete with foreign vessels on equal terms.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message.

The "Peruvian" Outward Bound.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The steamship *Peruvian*, from New York for Liverpool, has sailed. There are are no signs of the steamship *Moravian*, now due with Liverpool advices to the 22d ult.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 5, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices are weak and unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand, with sales of old 5-20s to notice at 104; new do. at 101¼, an advance of ¼; and 7·30s at 98½@99 for June and February. 104¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, interest off.

City loans are in demand at the late advance, with sales of the new issue at 93.

Railroad shares are less active and lower, with large sales of Catawissa at 43½@44 for preferred, a decline of 1; and common do. at 30½, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½, a slight decline; and little Schuylkill at 30½, a decline of ½; 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53½ for Norristown; 53½ for Reading; 54 for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 34; 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 39½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 30; 190 was bid for North America; 119½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 48½ for Commercial; 87½ for Northern Liberties; 27 for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 70 for Western; and 60 for City.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29½@30, and Wyoming Valley Canal at 56; 23½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are more active. Era sold at 5½; McClintock at 1½; Sugar Creek at 5½; Jersey Well at ½; and Sugar Valley at 3@3½.

Coal shares continue in fair demand, with sales of Big Mountain at 6½@6¾, an advance of ½; Mahanoy at 8; New York and Middle at 8½; and Feeder Dam at 94-100.

The managers of many of the New York National Banks have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow them to continue their deposits with the Sub-Treasury upon interest, as has heretofore been done, and to have such deposit count as part of their reserve fund. The Secretary has the application under consideration, and will soon give his decision.

A despatch from Washington says:—It was stated at the Treasury yesterday that at the present ratio of income our National debt may be easily reduced $100,000,000 the present year after providing for all current and contingent liabilities.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 7·30s Aug..	99	500 sh McClintock...	
$11000 do.... June	98½	500 sh Sugar Cr...lots	
$6000 do.... July	98½	200 sh Cata. com	
$2800 City 6s..new..	98	100 sh do.....	
$1000 Sch N 6s..1882	75	300 sh Sugar Va...b5	
$6000 C & A mor.6s.'80.	83½	100 sh Mahanoy Coa	
$500 Un'n C 6s..a60	22	200 sh do.....	
$1000 U S 5-20s 65....102½		100 sh Sch N pf....	
$1000 N Penn R. 6s..	83½	200 sh do.....b30	
200 sh Era Oil....lots	3½	41 sh Wyo Val lots	
500 sh do.....b5	3½	200 sh 13th & 15th b3	
500 sh Big Mt b5 lots	6½	20 sh Lt Sch....	
700 sh do.....lots	6¼	10 sh Penna R....	
400 sh Corn Plant...c	0	32 sh Man & Mech...	
400 sh Cata pf....lots	43½	500 sh N Y & M'dC.	
100 sh do.....b30	43½	200 sh Feed Dam b	
300 sh do lots..b50	43½	100 sh Webster Co...	
200 sh do.....b30.	44		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth st.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Feeder D..b30	1	500 sh Keystone....	
500 sh Hade Bar.b30	1	100 sh Big Mank.....	
500 sh Miller.....	·31	100 sh Sugar Ck....	

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	142½	12 M.	142
11 A. M.	142½	1 P. M.	142

Market very dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	142½	143
American Silver 10 and 20s	138	139
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	135	136
Pennsylvania Currency	40c	30c.
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	142½	142¾
Silver	137	138
Dimes and Half Dimes	133	134
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is more active among brokers, and 7 per cent. is readily had on call. Upon Federal stocks lower rates are made. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 for best, and 10@15 for second grade.

"Exchange is lower under the growing confidence in Federal stocks in Europe, and the latest advices in regard to the supply of cotton. Bankers' sterling, 60 days, 108⅞@109½; Bankers' sterling, 3 days, 110@110½; Commercial, 108½; Francs, long date, 5·17½@5·15; Francs, short date, 5·13¾@5·11½."

—The statement of the public debt shows that Mr. McCulloch is steadily retiring his circulation, and getting his debts into long stock.

—The legal tender money in circulation compares as follows:—

	November 30.	December 31.
Five per cents	$32,536,901	$8,536,901
U. S. Notes, old issue	392,970	118,411
U. S. Notes, new issue	426,349 226	426,231 389
Comp. Interest Notes	167,012 141	180,012,141
Total	$626,290,438	$614,898,841
Decrease in circulating money		11,391,597

—The National Banks are increasing their issues, but their right to make circulation will soon reach the legal limit.

—A despatch from Washington says:—"The receipts from internal revenue have averaged nearly $2,000,000 per day for the four days of this month. The entire receipts since the 1st day of July last amount to $183,194,437·04.

"Secretary McCulloch will probably revise his estimate of the cotton coming forward the current year, and place it in the vicinity of 2,000,000 bales, instead of 1,300,000. The members of the Internal Revenue Commission also concur in this estimate. It is urged by prominent officers connected with the financial department of the Government that amendment to the Constitution is not at all necessary to secure a large revenue from cotton. They urge that an excise tax of ten cents per pound be levied on all cotton raised, whether for domestic use or export. This will obviate the necessity for an amendment to the Constitution, which eventually might operate unfavorably, to say nothing of the good policy of letting that instrument stand without amendment, except when imperatively demanded for the good of the nation."

Prices of Gold in New York.

By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The following are the prices of gold in New York this morning:—

10·30 A. M.	142⅛	11 45 A. M.	142⅞
10·45 A. M.	142⅛	12 25 P. M.	142⅝
10·55 A. M.	142⅛	12 30 P. M.	142⅝
11·25 A. M.	142⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 5.—The decline in gold and corresponding movements on Exchange have had a tendency to reduce the value of goods generally, and trade is dull in all departments.

Cotton is selling in a small way at 52@53c. for Middlings.

Cloverseed is less active. About 600 bushels sold at $8@8 25 for prime; and $7@7 50 for inferior. Prices of Timothy nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·15@3 20.

There is but little shipping demand for Flour, and only 800@900 barrels sold at $9@9 25 for spring wheat extra family; and $6 10@11·00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including small lots of superfine at $7·25@7 75; extra at $8@9·00; and fancy at $11 50@13 50. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $6. Sales of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The Wheat market is very dull, and prices are hardly maintained; small sales of good red at $2·20@2·30; and white at $2 50@2 75. In Rye no transactions. Corn is in fair request, but there is some coming forward by water; sales of 3000 bushels of yellow at 83c. in store and from the cars, and 85c. afloat. Oats are selling at 50@52c. Barley Malt ranges from $1·30 to $1 50.

Whisky is dull, and sells slowly at $2 28@2 30.

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The Freedmen and the Right to Own Land.

From the Times.

It is reported on good authority that some of the Legislatures of the lately insurgent States have passed laws to prevent the freed blacks from holding real estate. We cannot well conceive a measure more disastrous to the future productive interests of those States, or more unjust in itself. All economists agree that the holding of land has a remarkable moral and, therefore, industrial effect on the peasantry of a country—especially if the land be not too much subdivided, so that each person can secure a fair livelihood from his little plot.

The hope of possessing land is one of the most powerful motives acting on the human mind. It is often this hope and desire which bring over such crowds of emigrants from Europe. They push on towards the West, with the prospect each of satisfying his passion for owning some portion of the mother-earth. Our Government have wisely p[illegible]ed upon this motive in the free homestead [illegible], which has undoubtedly been the greatest encouragement to immigration ever devised in this country. The possession of sufficient land [illegible]tes and dignifies a peasantry. Let any one compare the Irish tenant, or even the small Ir[illegible] cotter, at home with the Irish farmer in A[illegible]a. He is another man here. He owns lan[illegible] enough to support him and give him a [illegible]tion. In Ireland he is poor, thriftless, de[illegible]d, and without hope. Here he is comfo[illegible] saving, full of energy, and ambitious to [illegible] Or compare the French peasant who has l[illegible]ttle holding, on which he can live, with the c[illegible]sponding English peasant or Irish cotter. [illegible] producing and owned by himself has r[illegible] him far above his neighbors across the Ch[illegible]. This motive and its gratification act p[illegible]ly on a low and barbarous race. The B[illegible] [illegible]ave found its use, especially in the admini[illegible]on of India. They raised a low race at onc[illegible] securing them in the ownership of land.

The negro i[illegible]liarly affected by it. He is especially a l[illegible]ing producer. He sticks to his ground. I[illegible] be held on a bad tenure, if he is liable at [illegible] time to be turned out, and especially if he [illegible]t permitted to hope for or to own real esta[illegible] naturally loses his greatest impulse to l[illegible] Governor Hincks, of Barbados, in a m[illegible]le despatch, once said:—"I have long be[illegible] the opinion that the abandonment of the s[illegible]states by the Creole laborers in many of th[illegible]t India colonies is mainly to be attributed [illegible]he unsound tenure of the estates at the p[illegible]d of emancipation, under the mistaken idea [illegible]eping the laborers in a state of dependency [illegible]the proprietors." And again, "I believe tha[illegible] at the period of emancipation, the small allo[illegible]ts had been granted in freehold to labor[illegible] even sold to them at prices as low as the[illegible]ld get land elsewhere, and if, at the same tim[illegible] encouragement had been given to them, there [illegible]ould have been little, if any, abandonment of the estates."

One of the greatest causes of the distress among the Jamaica blacks and of the late riot [illegible] the tenure of land.

Out of a population of some 450,000, only some [illegible] persons elected the forty-seven members of [illegible] Legislature; that is, the 16,000 whites gov[illegible] absolutely the hundreds of thousands of [illegible]ks, and naturally they passed their own land [illegible], and made it very difficult for a negro to [illegible] land or to hold it on a long lease. As a [illegible]quence, he had not the same motive to [illegible] as his countrymen had in the Barbados [illegible]e Leeward and Windward Islands. He [illegible] "squatting" to the chances of being [illegible] from his little farm every six months; [illegible]d the large estates in distrust; he [illegible] less profitable productions, and un[illegible] without hope; he and his employer [illegible] are indissolubly connected together) [illegible]er each year, until the richest island [illegible]ies became like a rabbit-warren, and [illegible] race in the world not only could not [illegible] to wear, but absolutely were too [illegible] buy enough to hide their nakedness. [illegible] not in this forget other causes which [illegible]ught about such great disasters in [illegible] especially the distrust which an inferior, ignorant race must always have [illegible] a superior, if kept from all share in the [illegible], but we believe the most "efficient c[illegible] of the poverty of Jamaica, its distress a[illegible] late slavery outbreak, has been the te[illegible] land, and the fact that the freedmen [illegible] been, in general, landowners. We would [illegible] these warnings to any reasonable man a[illegible] South, who can possibly rise above the pa[illegible]s of the hour, and who would provide for the future, that the South can become ri[illegible] and powerful and prosperous again. They [illegible] have the destinies of the Southern States in their hands. They can, perhaps, decide whether they will have a contented, industrious, improving peasantry, owning lands, and equal before the law, making employers rich, and attracting capital by their productive industry, or they can have a discontented, degenerating, suspicious, thriftless, hopeless, and half idle peasantry, who will drag masters and land down to their own state of degradation, and repel immigration and capital. They can make (possibly) a poor Jamaica or a rich Barbados out of the old slave States.

Peonage in Mexico.

From the Tribune.

In the diplomatic correspondence which Mr. Seward has furnished, in obedience to a resolution of Congress inquiring into the system of slavery decreed by Maximilian, we have a few exact details of the system in the letter of the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero. The "patron," it seems, is master, and the workingman virtually a slave. The patron is bound to feed, clothe, and lodge his workmen, support them in sickness, and, on certain stringent conditions, pay them a sum of money, the fourth part of which, says Senor Romero, "will be lost to the workingman almost, because he can neither dispose of it nor the interest while the contract lasts." The workingman engages for five years at least, ten years at most; and the patron must maintain the children of the laborer. Says Senor Romero:—

"This slavery is hereditary, 'because, according to article three of the regulation, 'in case of the death of the father (workingman), the patron shall consider himself tutor of the children, and they shall continue in his service until majority on the same conditions as was the father.' The heirs of the patron will hold in their turn these workingmen in conformity with article five. To complete the odious practices of the holders of slaves the regulation referred to contains (article six) an article against fugitive slaves, by which, in case of desertion, the workman, when caught, shall be assigned, without wages at all, to the public works until his patron comes to reclaim him.' To consummate this work of iniquity, article fifteen provides that in case of death 'an intestate,' or without heirs, the peculium of the workingman shall pass into the control of the public treasury."

The features of this code do not essentially vary from the old slave laws and new apprenticeship forms of the South, or the notorious coolie-peon systems of the tropics, which sought to conserve all the despotisms of slavery while rendering its legal aspect more plausible. Peonage gives its victims only the liberty to doom themselves to slavery, which is quite like a few of the laws which the worst men of the South are willing to enact against a majority of their fellow-citizens—citizens of the Republic—just as the Mexican peons appear to be citizens of the "Empire." The present spirit of our institutions cannot, we are officially assured, tolerate peonage either here or there; and Mr. Seward has done well in advising the Government of France, in clear and comprehensive terms, that "the perfect equality of men of the African race with men of other races throughout the whole continent is a policy which the United States may hereafter be expected to cultivate with constancy and assiduity. The so-called Emperor, viewing the full prospect which this policy so undisguisedly opens, may, if he chooses, resolve to seat his empire on a volcano, and in close neighborhood to such a dangerous magazine as republican freedom.

We cannot escape the curious coincidence of the law nationalizing peonage in Mexico, after slavery has been destroyed in the United States, with the establishment of Maximilian's Bureau of Emigration, and the Sonora enterprise of the ex-Senator and mock-Duke, Dr. Gwin. All the interests of colonization and emigration in the new "Empire" are now in the hands of exiled Rebels from the United States. Gwin was the first agent employed by Maximilian. Maury, Magruder, Shelby, Price, a handful of ex-Governors from Louisiana and Texas, and a host of smaller Rebels, have succeeded him, and enlarged the imperial favor. Stolen land and cheated labor are the inducements offered to such Rebels as are unable to find freedom and "cheap niggers" enough in their own country—a policy which chimes harmoniously with Mr. Isham G. Harris' opinion of the Mexicans—"the most worthless population on earth"—which is another good reason why bad Southerners should go and make money out of them. Thus it singularly appears that our whipped exiles are anxious to obtain the whip-hand over somebody else, even if they have to go upon their knees to an Emperor to take the bribe. Six hundred acres of land and so many Mexican peons constitute the barter for new-found loyalty, and are the conditions and prospects of the transfer of slavery from the United States to Mexico. Finally, Maximilian, who has stolen a throne, builds up a great wrong against the Mexican people in order to give the most comfortable asylum to our own wrong-doers.

The Independence of Canada.

From the Herald.

The old colonial system of England has been greatly modified in later times. The successful revolt of the United Colonies, which became the United States, gave it the first great shock. Still the old fogy politicians, who imagined the colonies gave strength to the mother country, and the placemen of the aristocracy clung tenaciously to the Downing street government of these distant possessions. But the progress of more liberal ideas, caused chiefly by the wonderful success of this country after it became independent of England, overcame in a measure the prejudices of British statesmen and the influence of interested place-hunters. The consequence has been that the colonies of late years have enjoyed a much greater degree of self-government than formerly.

So great has been the change that some of the most liberal-minded English statesmen begin to regard them as nurseries of future independent States. They are aware that the United States have been of much more value not only to the world, but to British commerce in particular, than as colonies they could ever have been, and this has made the pride of imperial dominion give way, to some extent, before commercial or individual interests. These ideas, together with a sense of the folly of attempting to coerce colonies which desire to be independent, have made rapid strides within a few years, and particularly with regard to the North American colonies since our war.

Every great revolutionary event produces a remarkable change in the sentiments of mankind, and the nation which is the focus of the revolution impresses its views upon the rest of the world. It is the spark which electrifies the whole lump. Such a nation becomes the propagandist of new ideas, which make an epoch in history. Our own position at the present time is something like that of France during the revolution at the close of the last century. That event upheaved society from the very centre; it was a social and political earthquake. The old order of society resisted it; all the nations of Europe combined against it; but they could not prevent the progress of its influence. The mighty events of the last five years in this country have produced an extraordinary effect in the world, and the leaven is still working. The results may not be fully foreseen at present, but they will surely appear. The laws of nature are as inflexible in the moral as in the physical world. The greatest and earliest effect will be seen undoubtedly in those countries which are near to us. The colonies and States of the American continent feel more immediately this influence, though it has reached Europe and will continue to act there.

Canada is now in a state of political fermentation and change. The British Government, with that conservative monarchical instinct and foresight for which it is remarkable, essayed to hold in check the republican revolutionary influence to which the events in this country gave a new impulse. In fact, there was a general movement of European monarchies for this purpose. The confederation scheme of England to unite all the American colonies and create a vice royalty, or, probably, in the end, a kingdom, was a part of the general plan. The whole programme is a failure; and it is surprising that the statesmen of Europe had not sagacity enough to perceive that it would be so. The breaking down of the English confederation scheme and the events that are now taking place in Canada are only the first symptoms of that leaven which is to change the destiny of that country.

The desire to be annexed to the United States is growing rapidly. The more far-seeing portion of the British press perceives this, and begins to discuss freely the question of independence or annexation. An astonishing change has come over England in a short time. It is now admitted by the leading organs of public opinion that if the Canadas really wish to be independent, or to be annexed to the United States, England should not attempt to prevent them becoming so. So far as we are concerned we should be pleased to see the Canadians independent, for we consider it is the proper destiny of the American continent to become entirely emancipated from European control or influence, and we might not object to their annexation when they become thoroughly purged of their silly monarchical and aristocratic notions and airs. But we have no great desire to possess their cold, semi arctic, and inhospitable country.

We have an immense domain in a temperate and genial climate, with the richest soil, and every variety of production, sufficient for a population of several hundred millions. What, then, do we want with Canada, except to have it freed from institutions antagonistic to our own? If the Canadians will be independent—and it is better for them than to be as they are—we may take their case into consideration. But the best thing for them to do is to pack up their little effects and cross the border. Let them leave their shivering country, and emigrate to the teeming Western States or to the sunny South. The lands are rich, cheap, and in the greatest abundance. In a few years the arctic frosts would be melted out of them, they would become happy and prosperous, and they would wonder why they remained so long in their present isolated and desolate condition. This is the best advice we can give to our Canadian neighbors.

Secretary Seward's Southern Voyage.

From the World.

Although Mr. Seward is in no high sense a statesman, he is a politician of consummate cunning. His voyage through the West Indies into the South Atlantic is a master-stroke of craft. He has caused it to be trumpeted to the four winds that this voyage has no political significance, and we are bound to believe him on grounds as unquestionable as those alleged by Cicero (who was as great a wit as orator), when, calling at the door of a Senator and being told by the servant that his master was not at home, replied, with great apparent *naiveté*, "That is certainly true, for I just overheard him tell you so." It is given out that this voyage is undertaken for purely recuperative reasons, Mr. Seward's physician having advised it. We do not doubt that the American Secretary's physician is as complaisant as was the Roman Senator's valet, nor have we any suspicion that this voyage in search of health was prompted or suggested by President Johnson, who is a straightforward statesman, not addicted to refined artifice. But persons who reflect on Mr. Seward's political relations will easily discover that his health is the handmaid of his hopes.

As an aspirant for the Presidency, Mr. Seward will be either a competitor with Chief Justice Chase for the nomination of the Republican party, or a competitor with President Johnson for the support of the whole country. In the present unsettled state of politics, he does not clearly see whether a Radical or Conservative *role* will be most for his advantage, and as he could not be in Washington, during the present month, without committing himself to one side or the other, it opportunely happens that his physician discovers that a voyage to the South Atlantic is needed for the benefit of his health. When Congress comes together after the holiday vacation, then will be the tug of war. Within the ensuing two or three weeks, the lines will be drawn which are to determine the future complexion of politics. Were Mr. Seward to remain in Washington, the necessities of his position would compel him to take sides.

He would naturally be looked to as the oracle and prompter of the Conservative Republicans. In such a contest as is close at hand, he could not be neutral; and his position in the Cabinet would compel him to support the President. But to act this part would effectually estrange him from the Republican party—a party which he nursed into strength, and which he has constantly felt owed him its nomination for the Presidency. It has been his destiny to beat the bush for others to catch the bird. If the Republican party were capable of gratitude, Mr. Seward would still be its leader; he is naturally unwilling to raise a hand for the destruction of his own offspring; especially as he has stronger claims on that party than he is ever likely to have on any other.

When Mr. Seward returns, the fog in which the politics of the country are wrapped will have cleared away, and he will be better prepared to choose his side. If he then sees that he must leave the Cabinet, he will identify himself with the Republican party and go into retirement as the professed martyr of his principles. But if, on the other hand, he judges that he has nothing to hope from that party, he expects to turn his voyage to account in another way.

Mr. Seward understood perfectly well that a voyage in which he would skirt along the Mexican coast, and probably have an interview at St. Thomas with Santa Anna, would occasion a great deal of vague speculation respecting its possible connection with the empire of Maximilian. The very disclaimers of any political purpose, which he has caused to be put forth, are calculated to suggest the idea. They prove his ready perception of the interpretation which the quidnuncs would put upon his voyage. He knows that he has betrayed the Monroe doctrine; he is aware of President Johnson's fixed determination to support it; and seeing that the policy of the Government is certain to be changed on this subject, he wishes it to be inferred (if, on his return, he should take sides against the Radicals) that the change was a consequence of his mysterious mission. If, in the struggle of the next three or four weeks, the President triumphs over the Radicals, he will be ready to take bold ground in defense of the Monroe doctrine; and if such an announcement is made just on the heels of Mr. Seward's return, he furtively supposes that he will be regarded as the instrument of the change, and that by this means he may retain his place in the Cabinet.

If Mr. Seward, on his return, shall judge it expedient to identify himself with the radicals, he will claim no share in President Johnson's anti-Maximilian policy, and will stand on his past record. His Mexican views, in that case, will take their coloring from those of the Whig party at the time of our Mexican war; which was opposed because it would extend our frontiers southward, and give the South a greater proportionate weight in the national councils. If Mr. Seward keeps to his old relations, he will defend his subservient truckling to Napoleon on the ground that the success of the Empire would bar the door to our further extension southwards, and thus preserve the ascendancy of the North in Federal politics.

This voyage of Mr. Seward is one of the most characteristic and artful things he has ever done. It takes him away from Washington at a time when he could not remain there and retain his present office, without using his influence actively against the radicals in the fight the President has determined to make with them, and thus destroying the bridge he has always been careful to preserve for a retreat to his old associations. If the President triumphs, the great question next in order is the Monroe doctrine, and on this Mr. Seward hopes to cast his ugly record into the shade, by causing it to be supposed that his Southern voyage and secret influence inaugurated a change of policy. But a subtle, two-sided stratagem of this sort is not very likely to succeed.

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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
Bankers and Brokers.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-10

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY
The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.
This safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
18 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
T. M. GREEN'S
HAIR JEWELRY
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 439 ARCH STREET, BELOW FIFTH
PHILADELHHIA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED. 12 16 13t

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 3m No. 900 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w[orld]
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca[rriage to] all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan. '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,325·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,553
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,637·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 ly

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE [7 28 ly
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297·04.
CAPITAL $400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS 997,860
PREMIUMS 1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
DIRECTORS:
CHARLES N. BANCKER, TOBIAS WAGNER, SAMUEL GRANT, JACOB R. SMITH, GEORGE W. RICHARDS, ISAAC LEA, EDWARD C. DALE, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, William McKee, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Samuel Wilcox.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 ly

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 ly

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Henry S. McComb, Lemuel Coffin, Chas. P. Bayard, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside.
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
20 1y THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS!
FORTY DOLLARS $40.
THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,
Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 6, carrying passengers at above low rates.
The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 13.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.
The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 6 and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 13.
For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT STREET,
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 12 6

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after Thursday next (30th November) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 4½ o'clock P. M.
We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.
Passengers leaving Baltimore at 4½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington and all points on the great Southern route.
Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.
Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe........$7·75
" " Norfolk........7·75
" " City Point........10·25
" " Richmond........10·25
Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.
Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.
Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!
State Rooms and Meals extra.
The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.
Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 8·15 or 11·50 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.
M. N. FALLS, President.
R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila.
November 30 1865. 11 29

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE, FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.
The first-class full powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships of this Line regularly
EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia).......$90·00
STEERAGE do do do.......$35 00
PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,
FOR
LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.
CABIN (according to location).........$90, $80, and $7[0]
STEERAGE.........$30·0[0]
All payable in paper money, and booked through from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.
Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, and save their railroad expenses to New York.
For passage, apply to W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, up stairs.
Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.
ETNA, Saturday, December 30.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 3.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 6.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.......$90·00 Steerage.......$30·00
First Cabin to London 95·00 Steerage to London.......34·00
First Cabin to Paris....105·00 Steerage to Paris.......40·00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

GREAT REDUCTION IN GOOD FAMILY COAL.
$8 A TON FOR LARGE NUT COAL.
$9 A TON FOR STOVE AND HEATER COAL.
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
No. 957 NINTH STREET, BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
Branch Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 4 1m

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

THE SABBATH QUESTION—MEETING OF CLERGYMEN.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of clergymen and laymen, in reference to Sunday desecration, was held in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets; Hon. William A. Porter in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Junkin opened the meeting with prayer. The chairman announced the following gentlemen as the committee to have in charge the general interests of the Sabbath cause in this city, with power to call a general convention of the citizens: Rev. J. H. A Bomberger, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. I. Edwards, D. D., Rev. T. P. Stevenson, Daniel Steinmetz, Esq., William W. Barr, J. B. Longacre, Levi Knowles, Abraham Martin, William Mann.

A resolution appointing a committee of three to raise funds for the publication of tracts and the proceedings of these meetings, in furtherance of the movement, was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Alexander moved that the committee be authorized to secure collections in the different churches, if possible, for the purpose.

Rev. Dr. Bomberger moved that a committee of five be appointed to call a convention and secure speakers. He thought that the committee of which he was chairman have enough of labor to perform, and for this purpose he asked that a special committee be appointed. The chairman announced the following gentlemen as the committee:—Hiram Ward, Thomas Wattson, L. Whillidal, William Mann, and William Burcell. Adjourned to meet in the same place on next Tuesday week.

NOVELTY IN ALE BREWING.—The ale brewers have interested themselves in experiments as to a method of saving and condensing all the aroma of the hop. Of this they now lose a great deal, and as hops are an item, whatever confines to the liquor all the virtues of the hop is greatly to be desired. The Philadelphia brewers have succeeded in perfecting an apparatus, space for which was made in their brewery by Messrs. Frederick and William Gaul. Having proved of great value, it will be generally adopted, and to some extent may revolutionize the process of brewing. The apparatus is a miniature brewery in itself, as this and the mash-tub are all that are required. The brewers of the association out of the city have paid a visit to the brewery and witnessed its operation. Its value is shown to the expert in the absence of all the odor of hops that saturates the air surrounding any brewery, when the liquor is boiling. The odor is not unpleasant, but money is flying off in it.

GENERAL TYLER'S FIRST ORDER.—General Tyler's first order is dated "Headquarters District of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Eastern Shore, Philadelphia, January 1, 1866." It announces that in accordance with Special Orders No. 139, Headquarters Middle Military Department, dated Baltimore, December 30, 1865, the District of Delaware and Eastern Shore is merged with the District of Pennsylvania. The command thus formed will be designated as the District of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Eastern Shore. The following named officers are announced as aides-de-camp on the staff of the district commander:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Brinton, Captain 7th U. S. V. V.; Captain S. Hovey, Jr., 7th U. S. V. V. Captain S. Hovey, Jr., A. D. C., is appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this command.

THE STEAMSHIP LINES.—To-day, at half-past four P. M., another meeting of business men will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, to act upon the proposition to establish steamship lines from this city to Southern ports. Already upwards of $400,000 have been subscribed, but it is necessary that the amount should be increased to $800,000 or $1,000,000. Every interest of the city will profit by the success of this great scheme, which is, in fact, indispensable to the increase of our prosperity. We cannot retain our rank among Northern cities while we are without ordinary means of steam transportation. At the meeting to-day we urge the importance of reports from all the committees, and the duty of a large attendance of merchants and manufacturers.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—City Councils held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. The Select branch adopted a resolution providing for a special committee to inquire into the expediency of enforcing the act relative to stationary steam engines in the city. The committees for the year were announced. The bill reorganizing the Street Cleansing Department was discussed at considerable length, and was then recommitted. The Common branch received a communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, suspending the Fairmount and Good-will Fire Companies for riotous conduct. The annual appropriation bills to various departments were presented, and referred to the Finance Committee.

THIRTEENTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—The Thirteenth Ward Bounty Fund Committee held a meeting on Thursday evening at the John Q. Adams School House; when, on motion of Mr. E. Harper Jeffries, it was unanimously agreed to give to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home the unexpended balance remaining in the Treasury (over six hundred dollars); and John Fry, A. H. Alburger, A. M. Fox, E. H. Jeffries, Joseph Brown, and Daniel K. Grim were appointed on behalf of the Bounty Fund Committee to hand over the money to the officers of that noble and praiseworthy Institution.

THE FOSTER HOME.—The managers of the Foster Home held their nineteenth annual meeting yesterday at No. 1202 Arch street. The Home is now located on the Frankford road, at the building occupied as the Episcopal Hospital before the present splendid asylums were erected. There are 60 boys under the instruction and fostering care of the managers of the Home. The officers of the present year were elected. They are:—First Directress, Miss S. K. Davidson; Second Directress, Mrs. C. Bowie; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Simons; Secretary, Miss. S. K. Neall.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Charles Devine had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, charged, on the oath of Bernard J. Doyle, with obtaining four hundred and fifty dollars by false representations. Defendant was the proprietor of a public house, in Locust street, above Eighth, and sold out to Doyle. When the latter went to take possession, he found that the Sheriff had made a levy upon the fixtures and furniture. Devine was held in $800 bail for his appearance at court.

CASE DISMISSED.—John Yates had a hearing before Commissioner Smith, yesterday, on the charge of being concerned in passing counterfeit money. Sarah Johnson, proprietress of a public house, in Water street, above Dock, testified that the accused came to her place in company with another man, who gave her a twenty dollar bill for some refreshments, and received $19·50 in change. The accused was discharged.

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.—To each city delegate to the Legislature has been forwarded a copy of the recent resolutions passed by Councils, asking for the repeal of the bill authorizing the Receiver of Taxes to charge five per cent. upon delinquent taxes. An endeavor will be made to second the wish of Councils that both Senate and House shall use all their exertions to secure this repeal.

RECOVERING.—John Shea, who was stabbed on the night of the 15th of October last, is slowly recovering. The wound was inflicted in a fight at Third and York streets. Morris J. Cushman has been held by Recorder Eneu in $2000 bail, to answer the charge of the assault.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A young man named James McGovern was met in Tenth street, near Pine, yesterday, by two ruffians, and knocked down. His jaw was broken, and he was removed to the Hospital.

POCKET PICKED.—Last night, a passenger in one of the Fifth and Sixth streets cars, on his way to the Trenton depot, had his pocket-book abstracted. It contained all the money he had. One of the supposed thieves was arrested.

THE VICTORIOUS BASE-BALL CLUB.—The magnificent set of base-ball implements voted for at the fair going on at St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, have been awarded to the Keystone Club, the vote for the prize standing as follows:—Keystone Base Ball Club, 779; Enterprise, 517; Magnolia, 146; Quickstep, 24.

THE COLORED UNION LEAGUE.—The Colored People's Union League Association held a meeting at their rooms, Philadelphia Institute, last evening, and appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to our Legislature, respecting their franchise, and also to solicit their interference in the matter of city railways.

THE DECEMBER WEATHER.—In the past twenty-two years there were but four Decembers the mean temperature of which were less than that of last month.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 9 18 tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1866,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1866.
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
MR STEPHEN MASSETT,
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
In his celebrated Serio-Comic Monologue,
DRIFTING ABOUT;
OR, SKETCHES OF TRAVELS IN MANY LANDS.
In which he will introduce the two Great Sensational Poems (originally recited by him),
THE VAGABONDS, AND BEAUTIFUL SNOW.
Also, his wonderful IMITATIONS of ANNA BISHOP and EDWIN FORREST.
RECOLLECT, for ONE NIGHT only.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
N. B. The above will be given under the auspices of the PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, and is the Eighth of the Course.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's Great Agency, No. 403 Chesnut street; and at the Office of the "Evening Programme," No. 431 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. 1 3 3t

CONCERT HALL.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
THE SEANCES DIABOLIQUES
OF
Mr. Robert Heller,
NECROMANCER AND MUSICIAN,
THIS EVENING.
Upon this occasion he will produce his celebrated Band of Musicians,
THE WOOD MINSTRELS,
Universally considered the most
WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF BLOCKHEADS
In the world, and who created so
ASTOUNDING A FURORE
On their first appearance in New York.
These Musicians, Mr. Heller would beg leave to inform the public, can by no possibility appear anywhere else after the period of
THE THREE EVENINGS
For which he has specially engaged them.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 6, at 2½ o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
HOUSES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY!
THIS EVENING,
the Grand Spectacular Extravaganza,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its TRANSFORMATION SCENE, will be presented.
MISS JOSIE ORTON
AS THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
This beautiful Burlesque will be presented with its
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
BY RICHARD SMITH.
New and costly Properties, Costumes, Mechanical Effects, Original Music, etc. etc.
THE CAST
embraces the following popular names:—Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Cordelia Cappelle, Mrs. Chapman, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Walter Lennox, W. A. Chapman, F. Foster, J. T. Ward, and others.
The evening's performance will conclude with the highly successful local farce,
MY WIFE'S BONNET.
In which W. Lennox, J. Ward, F. Foster, Mrs. Keach, and Miss Cooper will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 6,
EIGHTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼.
SPLENDID DOUBLE BILL!
BENEFIT OF MR. BARTON HILL.
LAST NIGHT
of the Great Spectacular Legendary Drama of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 5,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Mephistopheles..................Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
Marguerite..................Miss Annie Graham
To conclude with the beautiful drama of the
CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Caleb Plummer..................Mr. BARTON HILL
Dot, her first appearance..................Mrs. Wolcott
SATURDAY
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
when will be presented the tragedy of THE ROBBERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF LOST IN LONDON.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
TWO PIECES TO-NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 5,
Eleventh grand representation of
LOST IN LONDON.
Nelly Armroyd..................Mrs. JOHN DREW
Benjamin Blinker..................Stuart Robson
Act First—Lancashire.
Act Second—London.
Act Third—Exterior of Featherston's Villa
Act Fourth—Dining Hall in Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
To conclude with the glorious piece of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddilove the Fat Boy..................Stuart Robson
A GREAT BILL ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
And the Glorious Successful Pantomime of
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission—Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, half-price

HOLIDAY GOODS!
HOLIDAY GOODS!!
A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for
VARIETY,
ELEGANCE OF STYLE
OR
MODERATION IN PRICE!
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, rich Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Cabas, Folios, Companions, Odor Boxes, Gilt Mounted Card Stands, Odor Cases, etc. Fancy Nets, French Jewelry, Necklaces, Fancy Combs, Paris Fans, Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY or HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at prices the most reasonable.
H. DIXON,
12 8 lm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER..................DIRECTOR
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 5,
Only time during the season of
VERDI's GRAND OPERA,
ERNANI. ERNANI.
ERNANI. ERNANI.
CAST.
Elvira, her very celebrated dramatic role,
Signora Carozzi Zucchi
Ernani, the Bandit..................Signor Irfre
Don Ruy Gomez de Silva..................Signor Antonucci
Don Ricardo..................Herr Reichardt
Jago..................Herr Muller
Giovanna..................Madame Reichardt
Mountaineers, Rebels, Banditti Knights, and Donnas, by the
Ladies and Gentlemen of
THE GRAND CHORUS.
This Grand Opera by Verdi has seldom received a CAST of such UNIFORM EXCELLENCE. The COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS are NEW and MAGNIFICENT.
Tickets of Admission, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats Fifty Cents extra
Family Circle..................50 cts.
Amphitheatre..................25 cts.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, January 6, last night of L'AFRICAINE, Meyerbeer's celebrated and wonderfully popular Opera. The production of this GRAND MEMENTO of the GREAT MAESTRO in this city is one further expression of its
WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY.
Secured seats for that occasion..................$2 00
Family Circle for that occasion..................75 cts
Seats may be secured and Family Circle Admission Tickets purchased during each day at the Academy of Music, and at Trumpler's Music Store.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a short time only, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 35 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 1 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED.
Still on exhibition.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs. Killikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
4 bbl. Shorts.
250 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels.
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20,852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco. No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps. No 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52,252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 68,008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. R., Nos. 211, 203, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2 1866. 1 3wim6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4 thstu6t

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 26, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed). G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu4t

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 21 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNETT'S
FANCY BAZAAR
AND DEPOT FOR
PARIS NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES,
No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET
WEST SIDE,
11 28 ABOVE MARKET

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 lm

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M. a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.

The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20th 1865.

The Sale of UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:—

60 000 feet seasoned Oak Plank and Timber.
1 new Lathe, 36 feet long, 33-inch swing.
1 new Vertical Car-wheel Borer.
1 second-hand Planer.
1 Engine House, 358 by 66.
30 Buildings, varying in size from 10 by 10 to 30 by 60.
1 Wharf, foot of Franklin street, containing 21,469 square feet.

Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Vouchers for Transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.

H. L. ROBINSON
12 21thstu9t Brevet Brigadier General, A. Q. M.

PUBLIC SALE

AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,

PHILADELPHIA.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,

at 11 o'clock,

will be sold at Public Sale,

GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, VIZ:—

19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked.
9900 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked
4900 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked
4601 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87 463 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4167 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.

This Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.

Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.

When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in.

Terms, United States currency.

S. V. BENET,
12 19tu5t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on

Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.

Four hundred good and serviceable mules.

One hundred on each day of sale.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1..................$100,000
" " 2..................200,000
" " 3..................60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 23 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 200 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 25 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Granary, 99 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, (small); one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high with circular water tank, 16 feet diameter; two Coal Houses, one Saw House, one Forage House, one Dead House, and one Wash House, of various dimensions; also, covered Plank Footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1860 feet, and 8 feet wide.

The above-mentioned Headquarters Building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen Hospital Wards, the Mess-house, and a few other structures are also lathed and plastered.

PRISON CAMP.

10 Hospital Wards, each 140 by 25 feet; Cook-houses, each 148 by 22 feet; one Cook house, 120 by 26 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 30 by 20 feet; one Headquarters Building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one U. S. Storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one Dispensary, 40 by 38 feet; one Chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one Express Office, 30 by 16 feet; one Guard House, [illegible]; 50 by 15 feet; one Quarters, one Office, and one Storeroom, of various dimensions; also 9188 lineal feet of Fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of [illegible] Fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered Plank Footwalks, 12 feet wide; and 9188 lineal feet of Plank Footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

One Quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one Quarters, [illegible] by 14 feet; one Quarters, 12 by 22 feet; one Quarters, 69 by 28 feet; three Stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one Storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one [illegible] Shop, 53 by 24 feet; one Wheelwright Shop, [illegible] by 14 feet; and four Offices, three Quarters, two [illegible] houses, one Oil-house; one Saddler's Shop, and one Mess House, of various dimensions.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

One Post Hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one Commissary Storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one Commissary [illegible] room and Office, 84 by 27 feet; one [illegible] 14 feet; one Guard House (log), 50 by 50 [illegible]; one Guard House (log), 30 by 20 feet; two [illegible] Houses, small size; one Barrack, at Fort L[illegible], 60 by 20 feet; one Ordnance Storehouse 54 by 12 feet; one Slaughter House 40 by 24 feet, with [illegible], 24 by 13 feet, and Outbuildings, 9 by 9 feet; [illegible] ble, 36 by 22 feet; and 10 Kitchens, Quarters, etc., of various dimensions.

One wharf of Timber and Lumber, 476 feet long, and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet. 243 feet of Stockade, 11 feet high on the Potomac [illegible], with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, [illegible] 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank [illegible], 6 feet wide. 157 lineal feet of Stockade on [illegible], with block-house 25 by 20 feet, and three [illegible] of various dimensions, and a footwalk.

One Hose Carriage; 28 Fire Ladders; 24 [illegible] 16 Fire Buckets; and six lengths of Hose, each [illegible] long.

Three Cooking Ranges; one Perpetual [illegible]; a quantity of old Lumber; and a number of [illegible].

Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake bay, was, during the war, a favorite watering place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.

The buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital," are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre, and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use. An excellent opportunity is also afforded to land-owners in the vicinity, and elsewhere, to secure valuable fencing and building material.

A steamer will leave the Government wharves, south side of the basin, near Fardy's shipyard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, January 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout; and will be retained until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual steamboat rates.

The Buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.

The military guard will remain in charge of the Buildings, etc., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
1 1 15t Department of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, January 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:—

4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
13,902 United States Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,831 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684 United States Muskets and Rifles.
3,538 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
458 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,968 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments. Bridles, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, etc.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds of Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle, and Sporting.
32 Incomplete Sets of Wrought Iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs; Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 lbs. Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.

A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, etc.

A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.

A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, etc.

A large lot of Tools and Machines.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property ten days after the sale.

Terms, cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Allegheny Arsenal, December 26, 1865. 12 28 15t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The entire stock of the United States Arsenal to be sold on THURSDAY, January 11, 1866, by

EDWARD L. POALK, Auctioneer.

Consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Machinery Boilers, ranging from 15 to 42 feet.
Large lot Wrought and Pig Iron.
Guns, Howitzers, Columbiads, 32-pounders,
Grindstones, solid Shot, Gas Pipe, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also—From three to five millions of Brick, Brown Stone, etc. etc., the remains of the said Arsenal.

By order of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

J. F. LUKENS, Lieutenant and D. C. O.
12 29 8t Wilmington, N. C.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1865.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of JANUARY, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.

These Cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash in Government funds; one half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, at which time the Cannon must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

H. A. WISE
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance
12 15 fmw t1 11 Navy Department.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

Delenda est Carthago—The only Remedy for Southern Tyranny.

The barbarity and oppression which characterized the conduct of the Southern planters in their dealings with their late slaves immediately after the conclusion of the war, were attributed by many to that natural revulsion of feeling incident upon the total destruction of all their preconceived notions of propriety. We agree with our ably edited contemporary, *The Press*, when it says that "no one expected that the great social and industrial change involved in emancipation could be produced without serious confusion; and as the South was compelled to complete this tardy act of justice at a moment when she was reduced to the utmost prostitution by the war, its inherent difficulties were intensified by her impoverishment."

But at the same time we cannot avoid the thought that the South has certainly had time to show some symptoms of willingness to conform to the new regime. Nine months have elapsed since the power of rebellion ceased, yet treason still continues to wander to and fro, showing no signs of weariness. What was at first explained by a natural indignation at the failure of their schemes is rapidly becoming chronic; and unless some steps are taken to remedy the evil, we will see it established permanently in the cotton-growing States. That the day is far spent, and yet no good accomplished, is gradually dawning upon all parties at the North. Even those who have been most favorably inclined towards the present policy are growing restive under the continual postponement of any sign of repentance, of any returning of a spirit of equity. The recent action of the South Carolina Legislature has had the effect of startling many from the fond belief that the Rebels were receiving the kindness extended them in good faith. Lest we be thought to put a prejudicial construction on the "Palmetto" code recently adopted by the Legislature of that Commonwealth, we will quote the account as published in the New York *Times*—a paper exclusively directed by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the leader of the Conservative Republican wing of the House. Surely no one can accuse him of entertaining any prejudices against the Southern people, or his paper testifies to their hardness of heart and love of tyranny. He says:—

"We made a great blunder (which politically is almost as great a crime) in insisting upon virtually enslaving the freedmen in its law code and statute, by drawing judicially a marked line between the two races. In amending the criminal code of the State, these astute representatives proceeded in framing what might not inappropriately be styled a bloody code. In making the theft of a bale of cotton or a horse a capital offence, without benefit of clergy, they have rendered a conviction for such an offense almost impossible. In prescribing long years of confinement at hard labor for certain offenses, when there is no penitentiary in the State, and many of the districts have not even a common jail, they have been guilty of a palpable absurdity. And in adding to the list of penalties for crime the odious feature of the lash in the case of freedmen, they clearly lose sight of that spirit which now rules Congress and the country, and which watches with jealous eye and remorseless determination every movement made at the South. It would have been better to have dispensed with all this cumbersome and odious legal and judicial machinery; to have drawn no such distinction on our statute, books between the white man and the black; but to have embraced and included all under the common law of the land which, with some slight modifications, would have answered every purpose, been more acceptable to the people, and less offensive to our Republican friends who sit in high places. As it is there are many who believe that this negro code will never receive the sanction of the National Government; that the District Courts will never be allowed to go into operation; that Generals Grant and Howard will be more fully than ever persuaded that the time has not yet come when the military can be removed from our midst, or the Provost Courts cease their jurisdiction over the freedmen of the South."

While many of the provisions of this code, in which Draco would have luxuriated, are rendered inoperative by their over-severity, yet still they show the spirit which actuates the rulers of Southern opinion. It lays before the North the fact that the love of power and spirit of dominant prejudice still is in force.

At the very moment that the fact of the passage of this black code is received, comes the intelligence that Senator Trumbull will move a bill in the Senate, yne object of which is to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the other to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. The first provides that in insurrectionary districts where, by State law or custom, any of the civil rights belonging to white persons are denied to negroes or mulattoes, or where they are subjected to different punishment than is prescribed for whites, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall, so long as such discrimination continues, have jurisdiction of all cases affecting such negroes or mulattoes. It also provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment, through the courts of the Freedmen's Bureau, any person who shall subject a negro or mulatto, in consequence of his race or color, to any other or different punishment than is prescribed for white persons, or shall deny any civil rights which belong to the white race. The judicial powers exercised by the Freedmen's Bureau to cease whenever the States where it is exercised are fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the Government.

This bill, coming as it does at the very moment of the receipt of the South Carolina news, is most opportune, and will, we earnestly hope, receive the assent of both the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government. Some such step is emphatically necessary. We believe that the President is conscientious in his line of policy, and that he will approve of any measure calculated to protect the freedmen. The past history of Mr. Johnson warrants us in the belief that the straightforward honesty of purpose which has always characterized him from the time of his first entrance into public life until his elevation to the highest position in the land, will continue now, and that, should the South continue ungrateful, tyrannous, and treacherous, that he will be among the first to use the rod. He is giving them a trial, but it is dangerous to submit a race to the power of such wolves as the late Southern slaveholders. It may be an interesting psychological experiment, but it is unjust to those whom we have pledged ourselves to defend. We therefore trust the bill will receive the support of the whole Union party, and act as a restraint to prevent a continuance of the policy advocated and adopted in the "bloody code of South Carolina."

"Whosoever Putteth his Hand to the Plough."—The last number of the *Liberator* lays before us. For thirty-five years William Lloyd Garrison, with a fidelity and courage which merit admiration even from his foes, has continued the publication of an anti-slavery journal, in the midst of calumny, hatred, threatenings, and abuse. But poorly supported in the North, and bitterly hated in the South, with little or no sympathy, he has braved danger, and done what he esteemed his duty. True, he was fanatical; his radicalism was in advance of his age; he anticipated the results years before they came; yet still he was brave and honest, and merits our admiration, although not our support. And now he says that his work is done, his end accomplished, and will therefore discontinue his journal. Let him speak for himself. Here is his valedictory, set up with his own hand, in the last number:—

"The old covenant with death is annulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stands. Hail, redeemed, regenerated America! Hail, North and South, East and West! Hail, the cause of Peace, of Liberty, of Righteousness, thus mightily strengthened and signally glorified! Hail, the Present, with its transcendent claims, its new duties, its imperative obligations, its sublime opportunities! Hail! the Future, with its pregnant hopes, its glorious promises, its illimitable powers of expansion and development! Hail, ye ransomed millions, no more to be chained, scourged, mutilated, bought and sold in the market, robbed of all rights, hunted as partridges upon the mountains in your flight to obtain deliverance from bondage, branded and scorned as a connecting link between the human race and the brute creation! Hail, all nations, tribes, kindred, and people, 'made of one blood,' interested in a common redemption, heirs of the same immortal destiny! Hail, angels in glory, and spirits of the just made perfect; and tune your harps anew, singing, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints!' Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy; for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest.'"

We regret that the *Liberator* is discontinued. So far the "old convenant" has been but nominally annulled; the "agreement" is only partially destroyed. True, the blacks are free by law, but the work is far from accomplished. Why Mr. Garrison should cease his publication when that race for which he has so long fought is just out of servitude; when his advice has triumphed, and they are free—why he should discontinue now, before a light is found them to guide their steps in a new and unbroken path, is inexplicable. Can it be that he is weary with the struggle? Is it a displeasure to him to stand by the race and protect them, as much as he did when they were not yet free? It is a desertion; it is a turning back before the work is accomplished. The general who would send in his resignation the moment the line was broken, and while yet the foe had not surrendered, would be recreant to his country; and this has been Mr. Garrison's action. When veterans like him take off the armor and doff the gown, the effect is discouraging to the new recruits, and detrimental to the cause for which he has so long been battling.

Our School System.—The report of Mr. Coburn, State Superintendent of the Common Schools, will be submitted in a few days. A compendium of its contents has been laid before us. It says that, on the 1st of June, 1865, the whole number of school districts at that time, exclusive of Philadelphia, was 1837, of schools 12,546, and of pupils 629,587, but the average attendance was only 396,701; 5641 male teachers were employed, or about 1300 less than in the previous year. The female teachers increased during the year from 7764 to 8645, and the total expenditures of the school system, exclusive of Philadelphia, for tuition, fuel, and buildings, increased in the same period from $2,390,900 to $2,775,484·06. The average monthly pay of male teachers in the State during the last school year was only $31·82, and of female only $24·21. In Philadelphia there are 376 free schools; 74,343 pupils, with an average attendance of 86½ per cent.; 84 male teachers and 1194 female teachers.

It is interesting to see the average increase during the last ten years, as shown by the following table:—

1855	1,445	10,469	12,143	529 009
1856	1,610	10,497	12,357	523,754
1857	1,677	10 956	12 474	541,347
1858	1,709	11 281	12 828	569 880
1859	1,755	11,186	13 068	575,251
1860	1 796	11 577	13,003	586,699
1861	1 788	11 910½	14,297	596 765
1862	1,808	11 990	14 380	615,087
1863	1 820	12 161	14,412	634,499
1864	1,825	12,566	14,668	687,785
1865	1,837	12,547	14,286	629,587

The decrease in the number of pupils during the past year is unaccountable. We can see no good reason for such a falling off. The extension of the scope of usefulness of the free school system has kept pace with the increase of our population, and we hope that the day is not far distant when every citizen of Pennsylvania will and must necessarily have a competent knowledge of the rudimental branches of a good English education.

Report of the State Treasurer.—The Annual Report of the State Treasurer, William H. Kemble, Esq., is a model which our public men would do well to imitate. It is brief but pithy, and literally crowded with important facts interesting to every Pennsylvanian. Mr. Kemble is a practical business man, having occupied several important positions before he accepted public station. As Treasurer of the Union Passenger Railway he made the reputation of being one of the finest business men in the city. As State Treasurer he has introduced many admirable improvements tending to simplify the details of the business, and render the operations of the department less complicated. He has devoted a considerable portion of his time to these changes, and certainly deserves the thanks of the community for his efforts in this direction. He has proved himself to be one of the most excellent officers that we have had, and we are gratified to know that we are to have his services for some time to come.

Death of a New York Journalist.—The sudden death of Gerard Hallock, for many years one of the proprietors and principal editors of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will be read with regret by his many warm friends. Mr. Hallock was the son of the Rev. Moses Hallock, the venerable pastor of the Congregational Church in Plainfield, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1801. In early life he commenced the study of theology under the auspices of his father, intending to devote himself to the work of the ministry; but circumstances occurred which required his removal to New York. He naturally tended towards literary pursuits, and soon became connected with the daily journals. He was at first connected with the New York *Observer*, but afterwards associated himself with Mr. Hale in the publication of the *Journal of Commerce*. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and during the Rebellion was a warm opponent of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. It was universally conceded that he acted from honest impulses, and his entirely blameless life made him friends among those who could not respect his political sentiments. He was an active participator in the religious and benevolent schemes of the city in which he lived, and his ample means gave him the ability to do much good in a quiet and unostentatious way. His death is a loss to New York, as he was a public-spirited citizen, and deeply interested in some of the most important projects now in course of perfection.

A Communication.

Office Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company of Nevada,
Philadelphia, January 5, 1866.

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

I notice in an article published in the *Daily News* of this morning an error in reference to the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company. This Company does not own any properties but *nineteen leads or mines on Lander Hill, Nevada*, amounting in the aggregate to forty one thousand feet, and the Hopkins' Tunnel, which is already completed to about two hundred feet. The *News* stated that the Company had several other properties connected with it, which is a mistake. Yours, etc.,

E. B. Harper, Treasurer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong and Agnew.—No cases were ready for argument this morning, and the Court adjourned till Monday, when the list will be taken up on second calling.

HOMICIDE CASES.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Jefferson Spanier, indicted for the murder of Patrick J. Concannon, was concluded yesterday. The Commonwealth produced witnesses to the occurrence, whose testimony showed conclusively that Spanier inflicted the stab which caused the death of Concannon, but it also showed that the wound was given while the parties were in actual conflict, and that the prisoner was drunk.

The testimony for the Commonwealth having closed, Mr. Remak, after consultation with the prisoner, whom he defended, and also with the District Attorney, and with the consent of the Court, said to the jury that it had been agreed that they should render a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Judge Allison stated to the jury that a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree could not be sustained under the evidence, and that for manslaughter, as the law now stood, as heavy punishment could be imposed as for murder in the second degree. A verdict of guilty of manslaughter was accordingly rendered, and thus the case terminated.

Commonwealth vs. John Connor. The defendant is indicted (with Lewis Wessels and Patrick Connor as accessories) for the murder of a youth named Michael Fitzgerald, on the evening of October 31, 1865, by shooting him with a pistol. The Court granted a motion on behalf of the defendants that they should have separate trials. A jury was, therefore, directed to be empannelled to try John Connor's case only.

The killing took place at a tavern at Paschalville, Twenty-fourth Ward, kept by John Neild. The two Conners and Wessels, it seems, entered the tavern, in which, it being Hallowe'en, were a number of lads and young men fancifully dressed, and enjoying themselves. The Conners and Wessels had drinks, and a dispute arose as to payment for them.

A quarrel then commenced between them and a party of boys who were there for the purpose of giving a serenade. John Connor started for the door, at which, just at that moment, the deceased, Michael Fitzgerald, appeared, and was shot by John Connor, as the Commonwealth alleges, and instantly killed. The shot took effect in the left breast, just above the nipple. The case was just being opened when our report closed.

Choked to Death.—This morning a lad named Peter Bishop, aged five years, residing with his parents, at Frankford road and Cumberland street, was choked to death by a grain of corn lodging in his throat. The Coroner was notified.

—A young woman was recently captured among a tribe of Indians on the head-waters of the Uruguay who had been captive from childhood, and who had adopted the manners and costume—or rather lack of costume—of her associates. The women of the village of Bueno Diaz, where she was first brought, fitted her out with civilized clothing, and she was placed in the convent of Santa Clara, near Montevideo, for instruction.

—Among the medals and coins of the Luynes collection, just presented to the French Government, is a rare gold Armenian coin of great value. The Armenian medals illustrate the conquering Greeks, represented by the intellectual countenance of Archelaus, and the more severe type of the King Tigranus. Among the bronzes is a Sassanide vase and the head of a cynocephale negro, and a female torso, attributed to Praxiteles.

—The people of Leyden, Holland, recently made a raid on the cats of the town, and in one night slew some six hundred.

—A curious custom is still in vogue in the more northern districts of Scandinavia. On the occasion of a marriage the mother of the bridegroom approaches the bride, and lays at her feet a plate of bread and flag-root. The bride offers her future mother-in-law a part of it, but the latter declines partaking; thus intimating that she will never live on the substance of her new relative.

—The cab-drivers of Paris having sent a petition to the Emperor complaining of the smallness of their wages, received an answer in which their Imperial correspondent expressed his hopes that the measures of general interest now under the consideration of his Government, will have the effect of ameliorating their position without violating any right or compromising any principle.

—The well-known traveller and *litterateur*, M. Jules de Champagny, while examining certain Etruscan walls and rivers in Calabria, in October, was surprised by brigands, who conveyed him and his companion to the mountains. They imagined his sketches to be military plans of the country, and that he was an emissary of the King of Italy, who is known to be resolved to extirpate these bandits. His fate still, at last accounts, was wrapped in uncertainty.

—An antiquary, while recently examining some Roman ruins near Treves, was startled by a shrill cry in his vicinity. On examination he found it to proceed from a small infant which had been left in that solitary locality by its mother, who was engaged in washing in the stream near by. The babe was laid in an ancient carved sarcophagus which its parent had transformed into a playhouse, little dreaming that her child sported in what was once a princely tomb.

—The aged bell-ringer of the convent chapel of Plessis-sur-Marne, in France, was lately the victim of a singular accident. While cleaning with soap and sand the inside of the great bell called Gros Jean, presented to the convent by Charles the Bold, some wag, intending a joke, pulled the lever by which the hammer is moved, and the old man's head being unfortunately just under it, was crushed between the hammer and the bell. The mournful tone elicited alarmed the sacristan, who, however, arrived too late.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HAMRICK & LEAVITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Settlements will be made by either partner, at the old stand, No. 30 N. FOURTH Street.
CHARLES H. HAMRICK,
HART A. LEAVITT.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 2 3t

NOTICE.—JAMES H. WILSON AND EDWARD HUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our house. The firm name will hereafter be EVANS, HASSALL & CO.
We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1.
1 1 6t EVANS & HASSALL.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. Frankford, January 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$129,639 28
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and deposits	330 000 00	
United States bonds on hand	232,500 00	$683,139 28
Due from other banks	177,343 26	
Lawful money of the United States	69,753 00	
Bills of solvent banks	3,639 00	
Cash items	3 479 54	$254,243 50
Real estate and fixtures	13,898 11	
Current expenses and taxes	1 863 13	15,761 24
Total		$953,144 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$250,000 00
Circulating Notes outstanding		249 930 00
Due to Depositors	$412,844 65	
Due to Banks	11,958 36	424,803 01
Profit and Loss	27,408 51	
Unpaid Dividends	940 00	28,408 51
Total		$953,144 02

I, WILLIAM E. RHAWN, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this first day of January, 1866.
1 4 2t JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$371,674 65
U. S. Bonds deposited for circulation	300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited for deposits	50,000 00	
Other U. S. securities	131,350 00	$853,024 65
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	185 500 93	
Bills of other Banks	4,873 00	190,373 93
Due from Banks		54,047 12
Cash Items and Premium		11,116 35
Real Estate—(Banking-house)		10 000 00
Expenses		4 504 05
		$1,123,066 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Contingent Fund	16,139 00
Circulating Notes	262 490 00
Individual Deposits	486,336 96
United States Deposits	15 147 56
Due to National Banks	35,054 49
Profit and Loss	7,793 09
Unpaid Dividends	70 00
	$1,123,066 10

1 3 4trp R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA. Frankford, December 27, 1865.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 3.
12 29 tJ8 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia, January 4, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared an extra Dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes.
1 5 fmw6t F. J. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 5 fmw5t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 4, 1866.
A mail for Havana, per steamer "Stars and Stripes," will be closed at this Office on SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock.
1t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. JOHN GALLAGHER, JR.,
12 29 w3mt9 Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, November 1, 1865.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1865.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 60t Treasurer.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 12 15

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE GREAT AND GIFTED
HUMORIST AND WIT,
JOSH BILLINGS,
WILL GIVE,
On Saturday, January 6, 1866,
His Side-Splitting and Irresistible Discourse on
"PUTTY AND VARNISH,"
Interspersed with Philosophical Platitudes and Flashes of Fun.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1866,
By special request of many that were unable to hear him on the last occasion, he will deliver his Great Lecture,
"PONTOON PHILOSOPHY."
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bromer's Great Agency, No 608 Chesnut street; and at "Evening Programme," No. 431 Chesnut street. 1 5 2t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CARD.—ROCKHILL & WILSON return SINCERE THANKS to their Friends, the Firemen and Police, for their untiring exertions in saving their property ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 2.
As all the Firemen exerted themselves so nobly, we forbear to particularize any one company. 1t*

OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No 13 North THIRD Street.
The Commercial Agency Record, for 1866, will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in ample time for the spring trade.
The RECORD has been regularly issued for a number of years, and is now regarded as the most *reliable* and *extensive* book of ratings published.
Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchants, Bankers, and Manufacturers in every city, town, and village throughout the North, *and the Merchants in the principal cities and towns in the South will also be fully reported.*
The Commercial Agency has been in successful operation since 1842.
A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of almost every business man in the United States and British Provinces.
Merchants and Manufacturers, doing a credit business, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere.
C. LESLIE REILLY,
No. 12 North THIRD Street,
11 6t* Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND Street.
Philadelphia, January 4, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.
1 5 8t P. STACKHOUSE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia December 30, 1865.
The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 12t Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING. SKATING. SKATING
SKATERS, ATTENTION.
GOOD, GLOSSY, GLORIOUS ICE, AT
UNION SKATING PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
The Skating is Superbly Excellent.
Bring out your Mates. Fix up your Skates.
The Ladies' and Gents' Park of Philadelphia: Splendid Ice; Ample Area of Skating Ground; Luxurious Refreshments and Retiring Rooms; Excellent Teachers.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.
Take Union, Fifth, and Eighth Street Cars. 1t

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
This Park, as usual, ahead. Brilliantly illuminated this Evening.
Take Ridge avenue and Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets cars.
C. S. MOULDER,
1t* Superintendent.

A. T. LANE,
OFFERS FOR SALE
DOMESTIC FLEECE WOOL,
DOMESTIC TUB WOOL,
CALIFORNIA WOOL,
MESTIZA WOOL,
CAPE WOOL.
No. 126 CHESNUT STREET,
1 1 6t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story).
Entrance on Wheeler's Court.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

LOST CHILD.—LEFT THE HOME OF HIS parents, No. 555 Massachusetts avenue, between Second and Third streets, Washington, D. C., on Monday, June 19, 1865, STEPHEN H. CALDWELL, age, between 9 and 10 years; dark hair, cut close; freckled face; had on grey pants, blue flannel vest, black jacket, brown felt hat, pinned up on both sides and was without shoes. Has a large scar of a burn on one of his thighs. Was last seen previous to his disappearance from Washington, on the cars with a regiment of soldiers, on their way from the city.
Any information of his whereabouts addressed to his father, F. J. CALDWELL, No. 555 MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, between Second and Third streets, Washington, D. C., will be gratefully received.
Was last seen on the morning of the 3d of July, at the Baltimore Depot of the Northern and Central Railroad, in company with two soldiers. 1 5 3t

SUPERIOR COAL.—5000 TONS LEHIGH, EAGLE VEIN, AND HENRY CLAY COAL,
From most approved mines, likewise by the cargo or car, at the lowest figure. Try it; you will be sure to be pleased. BROAD Street, second yard above South St.
1 5 6t GEORGE GARVIN.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
EXPENSIVE SILKS,
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS,
RICH DRESS GOODS,
MELODEON COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
NEW DE LAINES,
MERRIMAC PRINTS, (1 5 4p
SCARFS, GLOVES, COLLARS, ETC.

IMPORTANT
TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
REVENUE EXTENSIONS
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.
CAPITAL.....$500,000,
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada, to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE		2000 FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE		2000 "
COPPER HARBOR	"	2000 "
N. S. PENNOCK	"	2000 "
VALLEY VEIN	"	2000 "
TAYLOR	"	2000 "
FARRELEL	"	2400 "
TYSON	"	2000 "
MACKINAW	"	2400 "
MINER'S JOY	"	2400 "
CHLORINE	"	2400 "
SULPHURET	"	2400 "
UNION TRUST	"	2400 "
MARQUETTE	"	2400 "
HOUGHTON	"	2400 "
QUAKER CITY	"	2400 "
ASSOCIATED	"	2400 "
ANNA SWAN	"	2400 "
		40,400 "

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the
HOPKINS TUNNEL,
Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncey, Hooker, North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.
Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 230 DOCK STREET.
A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST QUALITY
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
Constantly on hand.
BLANK BOOKS of every description ruled and bound to order.
Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Official Letter and Note Envelopes, Copying Presses, Cancelling Stamps, and a full assortment of
Office and Counting-House Stationery.
Lithographic Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates of Stock, etc., done to order.
Custom House and Commercial Blanks.
INSURANCE, BANK, AND MERCANTILE PRINTING. 11 10 4p
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE PERILS OF WRECKING.—Few of our inland readers can appreciate the danger and exposure attendant upon the business of wrecking. None but the most experienced watermen, familiar with all the shoals, channels, bars, etc., are employed in this work; for it is as much a trade as one of the mechanical arts, and is followed by those who are as skilful as they are fearless in managing a lifeboat. The Jersey coast is the frequent scene of marine disasters, and although there are wreck stations at given distances apart, there are too few, of them. A vessel is often in danger of being beaten to pieces or driven up high and dry on the beach before assistance can be had. Were it otherwise many lives now lost might have been saved, and vessels destroyed might have been got off with but trifling damage. The scenes of woe and distress incident to wrecking are often truly harrowing. To see men, and often helpless women, clinging to the rigging, or a fragment of the hull, and the violence of the waves precluding all possibility of aid, is a sight well calculated to elicit the best efforts of our noble-hearted shoremen. It is on such occasions that men place but little value upon their lives; and the Jersey coast can produce heroes who have won as imperishable honors in the work of saving life, as those accorded to the victors of a well-contested battlefield. The most remarkable man, perhaps, who follows the business of wrecking is Mr. Japhet Townsend, of Leedsville, near Somers' Point. He is a man of about forty-five years of age, stalwart, muscular, and resolute. Every inch a sailor, familiar with every foot of the coast, cool in the hour of danger, and always urged to the rescue by the instincts of a humane heart, his presence at a wreck gives hope and confidence. He affords in himself an example of personal risk which almost amounts to rashness; and although he loves his own trim-built schooner "next to his wife," he will plunge the little craft in the vicinity of breakers that others would shun, in order to afford help. It was through his tact and management that the Liege steamer *Nightingale*, which went ashore on Brigantine shoals last September, was saved. He it was who has just saved the *Armenia Bartlett;* but we cannot enumerate his many triumphs here. He has saved millions of property and hundreds of lives

ACTIVITY OF THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—Notwithstanding the general scarcity of dwelling houses in Camden a large number have been erected, but too few, it seems, to meet the demand. There is, however, unabated activity in the lumber business all along the shore, from Cooper street to Cooper's Point. The Messrs. Stockhams, Mr. Garrison (successor to Bingham & Garrison), and McKean & Bingham all keep a large force at work, receiving and piling, sawing, planing, and forwarding lumber by rail and boat, and by teams. The rapidly increasing population on our different railroad routes, added to house improvements, creates a constant demand, and the three lumber depots belonging to the gentlemen named present stirring business scenes, while their saw-mills are constantly working to their utmost capacity. All three of the firms send large quantities of lumber to Philadelphia. These gentlemen are experienced in the business, and have, by their industry and enterprise, made Camden the great centre of the lumber trade.

WHARFING.—The process of filling up to the wharf line is prosecuted with considerable vigor on the property of Hon. John F. Starr, on the river front, above Kaighn's Point. We notice a space of about seven hundred feet already partially filled by ballast. Vessels are constantly arriving to be relieved of "dead freight," which is accomplished by steam power in a very short space of time. This will be a valuable wharf property when completed, and will give an impetus to the growing prosperity of Kaighn's Point. We might add that the complete ferry facilities afforded by the excellent and efficient management of Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent, has given life and energy to this portion of Camden.

DROWNED.—A lad about thirteen years of age, named William Ashbrook, son of John C. Eastlack, Esq., who resides near Carpenter's Landing, in Gloucester county, was playing on the ice, a few days ago, on the Pine Mill Pond, when he fell through, and before any assistance could be rendered he was drowned. There were several others on the ice at the time of the sad casualty, but they could not save him. His body was recovered about two hours afterwards and restored to his parents. This sad affair should serve as a warning against going on ice which is too weak for skating purposes.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—On the 22d of December a chime of bells was shipped from London, designed for St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Burlington. The congregation and officers of that church had ordered them some time previously. It is their intention to have them put into their proper places so that their merry peals may be sounded over that rural city on the 22d of February next.

GOT OFF.—The schooner *Armenia Bartlett*, Captain Bartlett, which went ashore near Atlantic City on Wednesday morning of last week, was got off on Saturday morning last. She was from Georgetown, D. C., loaded with coal. From 150 to 175 tons had to be thrown overboard. The schooner was taken into Egg Harbor but little damaged.

BURGLARIES.—Burglars are again active in Bordentown, several thefts and housebreakings having been recently committed. A night or two since an effort was foolishly made to rob the *Register* office and a barber shop underneath, but the robbers became disgusted and immediately retired.

EXHIBITION.—The members of the M. E. Church at Rancocas are holding an exhibition for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with that Church.

The United States as It Will Be.

The whole United States domain is now under organized local Governments, State or Territorial, within defined limits, which limits, in the case of the Territories, will be those of the future States. It appears that from the present possessions the United States will be composed of fifty-one States, besides the one District of Columbia, thus:—

STATES.

1. Maine.	20. Louisiana.
2. New Hampshire.	21. Texas.
3. Vermont.	22. Tennessee.
4. Massachusetts.	23. Kentucky.
5. Connecticut.	24. Ohio.
6. Rhode Island.	25. Indiana.
7. New York.	26. Illinois.
8. New Jersey.	27. Wisconsin.
9. Pennsylvania.	28. Michigan.
10. Delaware.	29. Minnesota.
11. Maryland.	30. Iowa.
12. Virginia.	31. Missouri.
13. West Virginia.	32. Arkansas.
14. North Carolina.	33. Kansas.
15. South Carolina.	34. Nevada.
16. Georgia.	35. *Colorado.
17. Florida.	36. Oregon.
18. Alabama.	37. California.
19. Mississippi.	

TERRITORIES.

1. Washington,	6. Wyoming,
2. Idaho,	7. Utah,
3. Montana,	8. Arizona,
4. Dakotah,	9. New Mexico,
5. Nebraska,	10. Indian Territory.

And four States to be made from within the present limits of Texas.

SUMMARY.

States now, ...	37
To be made from Territories named, . .	14
Total, ...	51

* Colorado has organized a State Government, but has not yet been formally admitted, but will be, no doubt, during the present session of Congress.

† This Indian Territory lies between Kansas and Texas, and has an organization now peculiar to its condition.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Several Persons Injured—Conflagration at Point Breeze Gas Works—Loss Over Fifty Thousand Dollars—Five Alarms of Fire Yesterday.

A series of fires occurred yesterday, and no less than five alarms were sounded from the Central Station. Several of the fires were quite destructive, and the aggregate losses will probably reach fifty thousand dollars. The year has not opened very auspiciously in the matter of fires, at least.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive coal sheds at the Point Breeze Gas Works, bordering on the Schuylkill river, in the extreme southwestern limits of the city. Owing to the distance of the works from the built-up portions of the city, and the horrid condition of the roads, it was with the greatest difficulty that any fire apparatus could be hauled to the scene, and the few that reached the place did not arrive on the ground until the fire had worked great destruction. The coal sheds, where the fire originated, were four in number, having a depth of 200 feet and width of 60 feet. They ran east and west, were open at both ends and the sides, being a kind of frame work, with slate roof, and supported by girders. They were located directly to the west of the retort houses, on the Schuylkill. At the west end of the sheds is a tower, to which the coal is hoisted in cars, by means of hydraulic pressure. The cars then run along a track on top of the sheds, through which the coal is dumped. The north shed, where the fire orginated, contained about 2500 tons of coal. The next shed was empty, while the two adjoining contained about 10,000 tons. The fire was discovered in the north shed by the Superintendent, and before he had barely time to summon aid, the whole pile of coal from one end of the shed to the other, a distance of three hundred feet, was in a blaze. It was most remarkable indeed, the fury with which the coal ignited. The flames communicated to the woodwork of the adjoining shed, and the roofs of both were soon burned off. The coal was purchased of the Pennsylvania and West Mountain Company, and is supposed to have ignited by spontaneous combustion, in consequence of the recent inclemency of the weather, by which it had become very much dampened. Soon after the fire broke out it became evident that the employes around the grounds could not extinguish the flames, and an alarm was at once given to the Central Police and Fire Telegraph Station. Steam engines were at once notified, but it was a long time before any of them could reach the works. The steamer of the Western Hose Company stuck fast in the mud on Maiden lane, below the railroad a short distance. After an hour's labor it was extricated, when eight horses were attached, and even then it was impossible to proceed at a faster pace than a smart walk. Other apparatus, after proceeding part of the way, were obliged to turn back. Towards evening the muddy roads became frozen, and travel then was rendered far more difficult. Altogether, only four steamers had reached the scene of conflagration up to 10 o'clock last night. The two north sheds were entirely destroyed, the southern ones, with their contents, being saved. Had it not been for the fortunate fact, however, that the second shed was empty, the whole four would have perished. Located to the northwest of the sheds stands the lime-kilns, which being on very low ground along the river front the tops only extended up to about the foundation of the coal sheds. These lime-kilns were covered with frame sheds, and the latter were partially burned off. The kilns are about one and a half story in height, and were filled with lime, which is always in a burning state, being used in the purifying of the gas. These kilns, together with the lime sheds, stand isolated, and in no way connected with the main buildings.

About 7 o'clock the flames were seen issuing from the three-story building on the Schuylkill river adjoining the gas works. It was owned by Mr. Lippincott, and used as a Laboratory for the purpose of making "Pharaoh's Serpents." The entire main building was destroyed. A building adjoining, used as the engine-room, was saved, but nothing but the walls of the main building are left. We were informed that Mr. Bowers occupied the building, but that gentleman informs us he did not. We learned since that the Messrs. Wyatt occupied the building for the manufacture of the serpents. The workmen left the laboratory at 6 o'clock, and it is strongly conjectured that the fire was the act of an incendiary. The firemen turned their streams upon the building, but it burned very rapidly. At 10 o'clock last evening, the steamers of the Philadelphia Engine, Delaware, Western Hose, and Reliance were in service, throwing water upon the burning coal. Mules were then being sent up the roads to bring other steamers which were stuck in the mud.

The roof of the dwelling-house at Twenty-second and Green streets was slightly damaged by fire, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames originated from sparks falling on the roof from a burning chimney.

A stable on Wood street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, belonging to Mr. Bloomer, was slightly damaged by fire about half-past 9 o'clock last evening. The firemen here turned out in force, although the Point Breeze fire was not yet extinguished.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Chesnut street fire again broke out. A number of fire companies came upon the ground, and several streams were directed upon the kindling ruins.

The Fire at the Point Breeze Gas Works—The Flames Still Raging.

This morning the destructive fire at the Point Breeze Gas Works, the particulars of which are published above, was still raging, and two more steamers were telegraphed for. There is no danger of the fire spreading any further. From 2500 to 3000 tons of coal in the north shed were still burning this morning, notwithstanding the immense volumes of water that were being thrown thereon by the steam engines. Workmen were engaged in hauling the burning mass away from the sheds, as it was thought that the flames could only be subued by scattering the coal.

The value of the coal is estimated at twelve dollars per ton, and the stock destroyed at about fifteen thousand dollars, thus making the total loss at least fifty thousand dollars. We were unable to learn whether there was any insurance on the material and sheds that are consumed. From all that we could gather we are induced to believe that there was not one dollar of insurance on the property.

The origin of the fire at the laboratory, on a line north of the Gas Works property, is involved in considerable mystery. The fire was first discovered about 7 o'clock last night. A watchman living in a small frame structure a short distance from the laboratory heard a loud explosion, and, jumping up, discovered the whole structure on fire. It was a three-story brick, with gravel roof, and belonged to J. Dundas Lippincott.

The building was completely gutted out, and the loss is estimated at $2500, upon which there is no insurance. It was occupied by Henry Bower, manufacturer of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, used for making the "Pharoah's serpents." The material was sold in bulk to the various druggists throughout this city. They made it up into the small conical-shaped balls, in which form it is disposed of. Mr. Bower also manufactured prussiate of potash and other chemicals. His loss will reach about $1000, upon which there is no insurance. The boiler and engine-house were saved.

The origin of this fire is receiving the utmost scrutiny of the Fire Marshal. The fire in the coal sheds was caused from spontaneous combustion. Of this there is no doubt. That another accidental fire should originate on the same property while the first was still raging is rather a singular coincidence, and warrants that the matter should receive the most scrutinizing investigation.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About half-past eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in a four-story brick building at the southwest corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue, occupied in the basement and first and second stories by Jacob Rech, wheelwright. The fire originated on the first floor, used as a paint shop, where a large number of wagons were undergoing the painting operation. These wagons were all badly damaged. The flames shot up the stairway to the third story, which was occupied by H. Price, chairmaker. The damage in this department will not be serious.

The second story was considerably damaged. The building was owned by Thomas L. Price, and the total loss will reach between three and four thousand dollars. C. Schwartz, one of the painters employed by Mr. Rech, was badly burned about the face and hands by his clothes taking fire in endeavoring to extinguish the flames. He was removed to his residence, at No. 1313 Randolph street. Two other men were slightly burned. About two hours before the conflagration the place took fire from the burning of a barrel of tar. The flames then were extinguished by the workmen.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—About two weeks since Officers Smith and Flaherty, of the Fifteenth Ward police, while attempting to make an arrest at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, were attacked by five or six roughs belonging to the notorious gang of "Spickets." Officer Smith was badly beaten, and the prisoner was rescued. Yesterday Officer Smith met S. Homan, one of the party who had assaulted him. Homan ran, and Smith pursued him, firing two shots, which did not take effect. At Twentieth and Race streets Homan was arrested by a Mr. Penrose, one of the conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

A NUISANCE THAT SHOULD BE ABATED.—The proprietors of freight cars in the forwarding houses on Broad street, between Arch and Callowhill, are in the habit of leaving the cars standing across the footways every Saturday night, thus blocking up the pavement, and compelling ladies who reside on the upper part of Broad street, and who may desire to go down to the vicinity of Broad and Arch street to church on Sunday morning, to vacate the sidewalks and tramp through the mud or snow to the middle of the street. The sidewalks are for pedestrians and not for freight cars.

A THIEF MAKES A POOR INVESTMENT.—During the excitement attending the fire at Rockhill & Wilson's clothing store, the other night, a fellow rushed into the establishment, and embraced the opportunity to slip off an old pair of pants, for which he substituted a pair of new ones. Fully satisfied with his "bargain," he then cleared out. When the police went in they found the old pants, and in the pocket a portemonnaie containing twenty-seven dollars. The thief in his haste had forgotten the money, which would have paid for the trowsers twice over.

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS.—This morning Hugh Connelly was arraigned before Alderman Clouds, charged with having picked the pocket of Mr. Ambrose White of $60. The theft is alleged to have been committed last night, on the rear platform of one of the Fifth Street Passenger Railway cars. Mr. White was on his way to the New York depot at the time. Connelly and two others were on the platform, and as the money was not recovered, it is supposed that it was slipped to one of the "pals." The defendant was committed for trial by Alderman Cloud.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—This morning the Mayor issued licenses for the following additional places of amusement:—Dancing Academy, No. 421 St. John street, Chesnut Street Theatre, Winter Garden, Arch Street Theatre, Broadway Hall, Music Hall, Third and Noble, Acteon Beer Hall, No. 913 Callowhill street, Circus, Tenth and Callowhill; Music Hall, No. 630 Beach street, Germania Orchestra, Long's Varieties.

RELIEF OF THE FREEDMEN.—A meeting of the "Women's Central Branch of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association" will be held on Tuesday, January 9, at 11 o'clock, at Horticultural Hall, S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut streets, second story, entrance on Broad street. All interested in the work of clothing and educating the freedmen (especially the aid societies) are invited to be present.

PROGRESSING.—The work of constructing the tunnel in the Twenty-fourth Ward for the Junction Railroad is progressing rapidly. Workmen have commenced to build the tunnel across Market street, one-half of the street being torn up. The passenger railway track has been removed to one side, and in this way the cars pass by without obstructing travel.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—At a late hour last night an individual was enticed into a low den in Pine alley, where he was drugged and robbed of $90. Henry Manderfield and Maria Smith were arrested upon the charge of committing the act, and at a hearing this morning before Alderman Tittermary were committed to answer.

BREVETED.—Captain John Christopher, U. S. Army, who has many friends and acquaintances in this city, has been breveted Major of the 16th Regulars, for brave and meritorious conduct during the war. He was captured at Chickamauga, and spent many months in Southern prisons.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—This morning James Davis was committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer the charge of having passed a bogus $50 United States Treasury note upon an old colored man who keeps a shop at Fifth and Shippen streets.

THE BARK INSPECTOR.—A bill will be presented to the Legislature in a day or two to abolish the office of Bark Inspector, as the fees levied by the office are considered onerous and unnecessary.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—The Assistance Steam Fire Engine, while attempting to turn out of the railroad track at Eighth and Poplar streets last night, broke the hind axle.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 9 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at Barlow's stables, in Wood street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first. The damage was trifling.

A SLEIGHING STORY.—

PART II.

The gent of whom I told
In rhyme the other day,
Dared not to brave the cold
Any more, in a sleigh.
To the dwelling of Jane,
He went, but all in vain.

She had just been out a-sleighing
With a gent who, snugly clad
In a suit from Bennett's, had
His *love suit* been giddily saying!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

BEAU. How like you the "Night-Blooming Cereus," Miss?"

Belle. Like it! its fragrance, sir, is perfect bliss!

Phalon & Son, manufacturers, New York. Sold everywhere.

FINE CLOTHING.

A COLD IS EASILY TAKEN in this changeable climate of ours, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it, one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles. A majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary diseases may thus be accounted for, and thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a cold. How obvious it is then that a cold should be taken care of from its incipiency, and no effort spared to rid the system of its effects! A curative, readily attainable, and of established reputation, can be found in Jayne's Expectorant, and by its use all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Where the danger is so imminent, why not resort at once to the standard remedy? Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 620 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the robbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without tarning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter, and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

A CLERGYMAN (Rev. J. McMurray), writing from Halifax, N. S., says:—"Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of *'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'* They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.—Have you tried it? If so, you approve of it. Of course, the remarkable demand for this excellent preparation for the hair has been solely created by its merits; for, when once used, it is not likely to be abandoned. You can procure it of any respectable druggist.

YOU CAN AND YOU CAN'T.—You can cut the tail of a dress-coat, and alter it into a bob; you can alter a Hard-shell Baptist into a Christian; you can alter a race-horse into a broken down hack; but you can't alter the opinions of those persons who buy their coal of Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, that he sells the best prepared coal in the market, at a shade under regular rates, and gives you Scriptural measure into the bargain.

OPERA CLOAKS, OPERA JACKETS.—
Opera Cloaks with Hoods.
White Opera Cloaks.
Fancy Colored Opera Cloaks.
Opera Scarfs of Camels' Hair.
A large assortment now open at
PROCTOR'S,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

VALUABLE GIFTS are given out daily at No. 628 Chesnut street, to the purchasers of books. No one is charged more for books at this establishment than at the largest book stores in the city.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

FOR ASTHMA, Rheumatism, Impotence, and all nervous diseases, use *Hasheesh Candy*. For sale by the druggists.

PHOTOGRAPHS of tasteful style and splendid execution. Now is the time to obtain them at reduced prices, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Go early; days short.

THE GLAD NEW YEAR.—To make it glad, and yourself glad, and your wife glad, or sweetheart or sister, treat yourself to a new suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One-price," under the Continental.

FOR THE various diseases induced by the present unseasonable weather, Hasheesh Candy offers the most speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists.

BOOKS are sold at the Gift-Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, at regular prices and a gift worth from 50 cts. to $100 handed to each purchaser.

HASHEESH CANDY.—Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all throat and lung difficulties are soon conquered by Hasheesh Candy.

VALUABLE GIFTS accompany each book purchased at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

VERY LOW PRICES.

MARRIED.

LIGHTFOOT—WELLS.—November 16, 1865, at No. 4419 Penn street, Frankford, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. JOHN LIGHTFOOT to Miss ELLEN WELLS, both of Frankford.

McAVOY—O'DONNELL.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. Boylan, Mr. GEORGE McAVOY to Miss KATE O'DONNELL, both of this city. No cards.

SARGENT—RICKER.—In this city, December 30, by the Rev. William H. Furness, Mr. G. E. SARGENT, of Philadelphia, to Miss JEANNIE P. RICKER, of Great Falls, New Hampshire.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On the 4th instant, LUCY ADAMS, the youngest daughter of Timothy Adams, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Eli Keen, No. 625 Coates street. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. **

GILBERT.—On the 3d instant, Mr. GEORGE GILBERT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, the soldiers of the War of 1812, and members of the Hope Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

MIDDLETON.—On the 5th instant, KATIE, only daughter of Allen and the late Kate A. Middleton, in the 9th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 645 N. Twelfth street, on Second-day afternoon, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

TAYLOR.—On the 3d instant, Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., and Hesperia Adelphon Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1536 N. Seventh street, on Saturday afternoon, 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WALDMANN.—CONRAD WALDMANN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Adam street, near Washington lane, Germantown.

A LARGE VARIETY OF KEYS AND OTHER locksmith's hardware may be found at the hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HAT, CLOAK, COAT, AND WARDROBE Hooks of iron and brass, and a variety of shapes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS OF SEVERAL sizes; Wafer Irons, Muffin, Roll, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Cake Pans, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
CAPS, CAPS, CAPS.
COLONEL HARRY B. M'CALLA,
(Has taken up "the Sword.")
JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
No. 613 CHESNUT STREET,
The largest Stock,
The best Variety,
The latest Importations,
The quickest Sales, and
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
The only store in Hat or Cap Line with Prices marked in plain figures on every article.
No. 613 CHESNUT.
C. M'CALLA,
(Formerly CHESNUT above EIGHTH), solicits the patronage of old customers to the New Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 11

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. Just received, an elegant assortment of new styles of
Scarfs,
Ties,
Gloves,
Suspenders,
Handkerchiefs,
Wrappers,
Smoking Jackets,
Cardigan Jackets,
Carriage Rugs,
Mufflers,
And a great variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 26 1y rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

CHICKERING
GRAND PIANOS.
SEMI-GRAND PIANOS!
SQUARE GRAND PIANOS!
Are known to be the most perfect and permanent Instruments in America and Europe.
In Grand and Musical Tone and in all respects of delicate and enduring mechanism, it is entirely conceded by the
GREAT ARTISTS OF THE PIANO,
And ALL DISCRIMINATING MUSICAL AMATEURS, that
THE CHICKERING PIANOS
ARE FIRST
On both sides of the Atlantic.
NEW WAREROOMS,
No. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
12 29 imw645* W. H. DUTTON.

NEW PAINTINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have Just Opened
VERY FINE NEW PAINTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
12 1 No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."
The Greatest Novelty of the Age!!!
For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Box. A sample box sent by mail on receipt of price 50 Cents).
W. H. PILE, Chemist,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF PASSYUNK ROAD
12 30 6t AND CATHARINE STREET.

WHOLE SUITS, $20.

FOURTH EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS

Perjury Suit in Boston---Execution in Buffalo, Etc.

Conviction of Perjury Sustained.

BOSTON, January 5.—In the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, the indictment against Francis O. J. Smith was heard to-day. The defendant was indicted for wilfully and corruptly procuring one Charles C. Northrop to commit the crime of perjury. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but to certain of the instructions of the Court below the defendant took exceptions. The exceptions were fully argued, and the Supreme Court has now overruled them, and affirmed the rulings and verdict given in the lower Court.

Execution at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 5.—Carrington was executed at noon for killing policeman Dill last winter. He was not quite twenty years of age.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President *pro tem.*, Mr. Foster.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of two citizens of Boston, asking for indemnity from the British Government for the loss of a ship burned by the *Alabama*. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the colored citizens of Mississippi and Alabama, asking judicial rights before the law. Referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner presented a protest from the colored citizens of Colorado against the recognition of that State on account of injustice to their race in the newly formed Constitution.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty, except upon terms that will protect American commerce.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) offered the memorial of the Union League Club of New York, asking that Congress give to the widow of the late President the amount of salary for the full Presidential term. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Also, a bill to guarantee freedom to colored people in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a resolution calling upon the President for detailed information respecting the appointment of Provisional Governors, how they were paid, whether they took the oath of allegiance, etc. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio), made a speech contending that this is a National Government and not a confederacy of States, and insisting on further guarantees, including negro suffrage, before the late Rebel States shall be permitted to resume their former relations to the Union.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 5.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Phil. & E. 6s..	89	100 sh Cata pf....	b30 42½
$6000 Un Can bs..85	22	100 sh do.....	b5 43
1000 sh Big M't'n....	6½	1000 sh do....	s60.. 43½
100 sh Maple Shade.	5½	100 sh do....	s60.. 43¾
400 sh Ocean.....	18	100 sh do....	b30. 42
10 sh Lehigh Nav..	54½	100 sh Catawissa....	29½
500 sh Fed Dam	b30 1	50 sh Lit Sch.....	30
200 sh Ross Oil.....5-16		500 sh MahnoyCoal..	8¼
200 sh do.....	¼		

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for subscription now open at No. 402 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

12 13 J. HOPKINS TAGE, Secretary.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 7 3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Letter from Raphael Semmes to his Brother, Samuel M. Semmes.

The following letter was written by Raphael Semmes, late commander of the Rebel pirate *Alabama*, and now awaiting trial in Washington, in August last, to his brother, Samuel M. Semmes, at Cumberland, Maryland:—

MOBILE, ALA., August 12, 1865.—My Dear Brother:—The cessation of the war leaves me at liberty to renew my correspondence with you, without subjecting you to suspicion and annoyance; and I need not say to you how grateful to the yearnings of my heart is this long-suspended privilege. You have been frequently in my thoughts during our unfortunate struggle, and I have often felt much solicitude on your account, lest a part of the odium and ill-will which a zealous performance of my duty has called down upon my head from a "mad nation" should attach to you and your family, and operate to your injury.

Indeed, I have no doubt but that the prejudice against me was the secret of the barbarous and malignant persecution of your son, of which I heard only a few days since from my wife's friend and relation, Mrs Judge Spencer, of Cincinnati. I have never inquired as to your opinions and conduct during the war, being content to leave you the same liberty of choice and action that I claimed for myself. I knew that whatever you did you would do like a man of honor, and I rested satisfied. Besides, you had been for some time retired from active life by your want of health.

As for myself, I have nothing to regret, save only the loss of our independence. My conscience, which is the only earthly tribunal of which a good man should be afraid, bears me witness of the uprightness of my intention in choosing my course when, with many regrets, I severed my connection with the old Government and hastened to the defense of my home and section; and now, upon reviewing the whole of my subsequent career, I can see no act with which I have to reproach myself as unbecoming a man of honor and a gentleman.

I approved the secession movement of the Southern States, though I had no agency in it. I thought that a separation of those two sections of our Republic, which had been engaged in a deadly moral conflict for thirty years, would ultimately result to the great advantage of them both. The world was wide enough for them to live apart, and peace, I thought, would be the fruit of their mutual independence of each other. Although I cared very little about the institution of slavery, I thought that the subordinate position of the inferior race was its proper position.

I believed that the doctrine of States rights was the only doctrine which would save our Republic from the fate of all other republics that had gone before us in the history of the world. I believed that this doctrine had been violated, and that it would never be sufficiently respected by the controlling masses of the Northern section to prevent them from defacing with sacrilegious hands our national bond of union wheresoever its letter was meant to guard the peculiar rights of the South. Believing this, there was but one course which a faithful Southern man could pursue, and maintain his self-respect. I pursued that course. When the alternative was presented to me of adhering to the allegiance due to my State or to the United States, I chose the former.

Having taken my side, I gave it zealous and earnest support. I spent four years in active service, and only ceased to labor for my cause when it was no longer possible. I rendered this service without ever having treated a prisoner otherwise than humanely, and I may say often kindly; and without ever having committed an act of war at any time, or in any manner, which was not sanctioned by the rules of war; yet my name will probably go down to posterity in the untruthful histories that will be written by bigoted and venal historians as a sort of Blue Beard or Captain Kidd.

But I am content, my brother. My conscience is clear; my self-respect has been preserved; and my sense of manhood remains unimpaired. I think, too, the South will be content, notwithstanding her immense losses and sacrifices. If she had yielded to the intolerant exactions of Northern selfishness and fanaticism without appealing to the arbitrament of war, she would have played a craven and unworthy part. It is better to lose everything than our honor and manhood. I know you will believe me, my brother, when I tell you that I should feel greatly humbled in my own opinion were I this day entitled to wear an admiral's flag in the old navy, and in possession of all the means and appliances of wealth, if I thought my honors and rewards had been gained by a sacrifice of creed. The preservation of my own self-respect is infinitely preferable to all such gains. I have come out of the war poor, but, God willing, I shall make a support for my family. The President treats me as an outlaw, unworthy of amnesty. I have nothing to say. If I am deemed unworthy to be a citizen, I can remain in my native land as an alien. A magnanimous people would have passed an act of general amnesty, it being absurd and ridiculous to talk about Rebels and traitors in connection with such a revolution as has swept over the length and breadth of this land, in which States, and not individuals merely, were the actors. But enough of this subject. I am still in Mobile, but it is yet uncertain where I shall go, or what I shall do. If I save $5000 or $6000 out of the wreck of my affairs, it will be fully as much as I expect. I think of retiring into the country, where, upon a small farm, I can live in obscurity and peace the few years that remain to me. My children are all grown; are well educated, and will be able, if the worst comes to the worst, to take care of themselves.

Remember me kindly to your family, my dear brother, and let me hear from you. We have become old men. We have both had our troubles, but the chain of affection which binds me to you remains unaffected by the cares of the world and is as bright now as when we slept in each other's arms.

Your affectionate brother, R. SEMMES.

Address "R. Semmes, Esq."

William Lloyd Garrison's Farewell.

On the 29th of December, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison stopped the publication of *The Liberator*, retiring with a graceful valedictory address, in which he sums up the results of forty years labor in the anti-slavery cause. He says:—

"Commencing my editorial career when only twenty years of age, I have followed it continuously till I have attained my sixtieth year—first, in connection with *The Free Press*, in Newburyport, in the spring of 1826; next, with *The National Philanthropist*, in Boston, in 1827; next, with *The Journal of the Times*, in Bennington, Vermont, in 1828-9; next, with *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, in Baltimore, in 1829-30; and, finally, with *The Liberator*, in Boston, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 1st of January, 1866; at the start, probably the youngest member of the editorial fraternity in the land, now, perhaps, the oldest, not in years, but in continuous service—unless Mr. Bryant, of *The New York Evening Post*, be an exception.

"Whether I shall again be connected with the press, in a similar capacity, is quite problematical; but, at my period of life, I feel no prompting to start a new journal at my own risk, and with the certainty of struggling against wind and tide as I have done in the past.

* * "The object for which *The Liberator* was commenced—the extermination of chattel slavery—having been gloriously consummated, it seems to me specially appropriate to let its existence cover the historic period of the great struggle, leaving what remains to be done to complete the work of emancipation to other instrumentalities (of which I hope to avail myself), under new auspices, with more abundant means, and with millions instead of hundreds for allies.

"Most happy am I to be no longer in conflict with the mass of my fellow-countrymen on the subject of slavery. For no man of any refinement or sensibility can be indifferent to the approbation of his fellow-men, if it be rightly earned. But to obtain it by going with the multitude to do evil—by pandering to despotic power or a corrupt public sentiment—is self-degradation and dishonor:—

'For more true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.'

"Better to be always in a minority of one with God—branded as madman, incendiary, fanatic, heretic, infidel—frowned upon by 'the powers that be,' and mobbed by the populace—or consigned ignominiously to the gallows, like him whose 'soul is marching on,' though his 'body lies mouldering in the grave,' or burnt to ashes at the stake like Wickliffe, or nailed to the cross like Him who 'gave Himself for the world'—in defense of the right, than like Herod, having the shouts of a multitude, crying, 'It is the voice of a god, and not of a man!'"

DEATH OF AN EX-REBEL GENERAL.—The Charleston papers announce the sudden death of Brigadier-General W. H. Trapier, of the late Rebel army. General Trapier was a graduate of South Carolina College, and afterwards entered West Point. He was in the same class with General Beauregard, and graduated with honor. After leaving West Point he served in the United States army for fourteen years, and was promoted to the rank of Captain of Engineers. On his resignation he returned home to take charge of his estate near Georgetown, and became a successful planter. At the breaking out of the war he received the State appointment of Chief of Ordnance, and afterwards took charge of the defenses of Charleston. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter he accepted the office of Major of Engineers in the Confederate service. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, and ordered to Florida; afterwards to General Johnston's army in Mississippi, and finally was placed in command of Georgetown, S. C., which post he retained till the close of the war.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation out of the Income of the Girard Estate for the Purposes therein mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars ($134,400) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866) for the purposes of paying the expenses of, and for the Girard Estate and Trust for the said year, in the following particulars, that is to say:—

Item 1. Water rents, eighteen hundred dollars	$1,800
Item 2. Taxes, fifty-one thousand dollars	51,000
Item 3. Salaries of Superintendent, Agent, Agent of Lands out of the county, Attorney at Law for Schuylkill and Columbia counties, and Messenger, six thousand eight hundred dollars	6,800
Item 4. Lands out of the county, forty-five thousand dollars	45,000
Item 5. Permanent improvements to Real Estate, one thousand dollars	1,000
Item 6. General repairs to Real Estate, fifteen thousand dollars	15,000
Item 7. Inside Painting to Real Estate, twenty-five hundred dollars	2,500
Item 8. Outside Painting to Real Estate, four thousand dollars	4,000
Item 9. Paper and Hanging, to Real Estate, three thousand dollars	3,000
Item 10. Annuities, six hundred dollars	600
Item 11. Miscellaneous Expenses, for Gas, Fuel, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Counsel fees, Watchman for building, thirty-seven hundred dollars	3,700

Section 2. That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the lands appropriated under the twenty-second item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the improvement of the eastern front of the city of Philadelphia.

For lighting Delaware avenue, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Section 3. That the sum of five hundred and five dollars sixty-two cents be and the same is hereby appropriated under the fifth item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the purchase of fuel for poor white house-keepers and room keepers ($505 62).

Section 4. That warrants for the said appropriations shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Water Department to Refund Certain Twice Paid and Overpaid Bills, from 1857 to 1865, Inclusive.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and three cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for supplying the city with water, for the purpose of refunding certain twice paid and overpaid water rents and pipe bills of 1857, 1861, 1864, and 1865, as per memorandum annexed to this ordinance.

Section 2. Warrants for the above appropriation shall be drawn in accordance with existing ordinances.

MEMORANDUM.

Mary Snyder,	overpaid	water-rent,	1861	$12 65
William Flesh,	do	do	1864	20 00
Lydia Harrison	do	do	1864	17 25
Pemberton Hutchinson,	do	do	1864	5 75
A. Powell,	do	do	1864	3 00
H. Jackson,	do	do	1864	9 20
J. P. Smith,	do	do	1864	3 33
H. B. Cook,	do	do	1864	5 00
Mrs. Grier,	do	do	1864	14 95
Mary Price,	do	do	1864	5 00
R. Euston,	do	do	1864	5 75
Jane Johnson,	do	do	1864	3 00
Geo. D. Moses,	do	do	1864	9 00
Wm. Swain's estate,		do	1864	25 00
Wm. Richardson,	do	do	1864	17 24
J. D. Mendenhall,	do	do	1864	5 75
C. B. Kemble,	do	do	1865	10 00
Chambers & Bro.,	do	do	1865	10 00
E. Hamilton,	do	do	1865	2 09
Joseph Baker,	do	do	1865	2 25
H. Vogel,	do	do	1865	10 00
William Kirkland,	do	do	1865	4 25
William Warnock,	do	do	1865	8 00
Robert Pennel,	do	do	1865	3 00
Lawrence Cummings,		do	1865	10 00
Daniel Braddock,	overpaid	pipe-bill,	1857	36 25
Frederick Zaiss,	do	do	1865	71 87
Sarah D. Finn,	do	do	1863	17 94
Catharine Finn,	do	do	1863	13 19
				$361 03

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company to lay Additional Rails on Washington avenue.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company are hereby authorized to lay rails similar to those now used by the Passenger Railway Companies, along each side of Washington avenue from Broad street to Gray's Ferry road, for the purpose of allowing the construction of turnouts therefrom to private properties bounding on said avenue.

Provided, That the form of the rails to be laid, as hereby authorized, shall first be approved by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor; and said rails shall be laid in a manner satisfactory to him, and shall conform to the established grade of said avenue; and provided, that the turnouts to be hereafter constructed to connect with the tracks hereby authorized, shall not be made until duly authorized according to the existing ordinances; and provided further, that the said Railroad Company shall keep the street along which the said rails are laid in proper repair, and that the said tracks when laid shall be subject to all laws and ordinances passed or to be passed relative to rails laid in the public streets of the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

RESOLUTION
To Lease for Five Years the Lot of Ground Bounded by Brown, Parrish, Twenty-second Street, and Corinthian Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor, with the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, is hereby authorized to lease to the Athletic Base Ball Club for a term of five years, at an annual rent of one hundred dollars, the lot of ground located between Brown street and Parrish street, Twenty-second street and Corinthian Avenue, reserving to the use of the city one hundred and fifty feet east of Twenty-second street, running through from Brown street to Parrish street. The rent to be paid in advance from the first of January, 1846, annually, to the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

Provided, That nothing in this lease shall prevent the Chief Engineer of the Water Department from entering and taking possession of the same without notice, whenever in his opinion the interests of the city demand it.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners for the Expenses of the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty six (1866).

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents ($235 497 50) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as follows:—

SUPREME COURT.

Item 1. To pay five officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety five ($4695) dollars.

Item 2. To pay Jurors, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 3. To pay Jurors for the year, 1864 and 1865, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

DISTRICT COURT.

Item 4. To pay six officers, five thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-six cents ($5146 50).

Item 5. To pay Jurors, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 6. To pay Jurors, for the years 1864 and 1865, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

COMMON PLEAS.

Item 7. To pay four officers, three thousand four hundred and forty-three ($3443) dollars.

Item 8. To pay Jurors, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 9. To pay Jurors for the years 1864 and 1865, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.

Item 10. To pay Auditors, appointed by the Court, to audit the accounts of county officers, two hundred ($200) dollars.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Item 11. To pay thirteen officers, eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight ($11 268) dollars.

Item 12. To pay Petit Jurors, eight thousand five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 13. To pay Jurors for the years 1864 and 1865, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 14. To pay Grand Jurors, four thousand ($4000) dollars.

Item 15. To pay Road Jurors, for the year 1865, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Item 16. To pay Witness fees for the year 1865, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 17. To pay Witness fees, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 18. To pay Road Jurors, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 19. To pay Interpreter to the Court and Jurors, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 20. For meals of Jurors, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 21. For expenses attending the arrest of Fugitives from Justice, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 22. For Carriage hire for Grand Jurors, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 23. For Fees of District Attorney, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 24. For Fees of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, ten thousand five hundred ($10,500) dollars.

Item 25. For fees of Sheriff, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 26. For fees of Coroner and salary of clerk of Coroner, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 27. To pay salary of the Clerk of the Board of Jurors seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 28. For compensation of Assistant and Stationery, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 29. For Books, Blanks, and Stationery required by the Board of Health, by act of Assembly of March 8, 1860 six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 30. For miscellaneous expenses of the several Courts, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 31. To pay Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital for board of patients placed there by direction of the Courts, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 32. To pay the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for the expenses of prisoners of Philadelphia county, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 33. To the Managers of the House of Refuge, in equal quarterly payments, thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars.

CHARITIES.

Item 34. To the Northern Home for Friendless Children, one thousand ($1000) dollars, in equal quarterly payments.

Item 35. To the Union School and Childrens' Home one thousand ($1000) dollars, in equal quarterly payments.

Item 36. To St. Vincent's Home, one thousand ($1000) dollars, in equal quarterly payments.

Item 37. To St. John's Orphan Asylum, one thousand ($1000) dollars, in equal quarterly payments.

Item 38. To the Society of St Joseph for Educating and Maintaining poor Orphan Children, five hundred ($500) dollars, in equal quarterly payments.

Item 39. To the Western Provident Society and Children's Home in West Philadelphia, five hundred ($500) dollars, in equal quarterly payments.

ELECTIONS.

Item 40. To pay Officers of Election for 1866, eleven thousand five hundred ($11,500) dollars.

Item 41. To pay Return Judges, Clerks, and Messengers for the October Election, 1865, three hundred and twenty ($320) dollars.

Item 42. For Ballot Boxes for the October Election, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 43. For Stationery, Blanks, and Printing required for the officers of election for October, 1866, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 44. For Recording October Election, sixty ($60) dollars.

Item 45. For rent of Rooms in which the elections are held, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 46. For making transcript for election officers, October election, eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars.

Item 47. For distributing the ballot boxes for the October election, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, and for collecting the same, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 48. For Advertisement of the Sheriff's Proclamation for October election, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 49. For Printing and Posting Sheriff's Proclamation for October election, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 50. For Printing and Posting List of Extra Assessments, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 51. For Printing and Posting List of Assessments, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 52. For deficiencies in rent of rooms for holding elections; for officers of elections; and for removing ballot boxes from the vault for the year 1865, three hundred ($300) dollars.

MILITIA.

Item 53. For making copy of militia enrolment list, at three-quarters of a cent per name, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 54. For copying militia enrolment book, at one cent per name, seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars.

Item 55. For extra clerk hire in holding militia appeals, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 56. For printing, posting, advertising, and express charge militia enrolment, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

Item 57. For blanks, books, and stationery incident to making the militia enrolment for 1866, two hundred and ninety ($290) dollars.

COMMISSIONERS AND ASSESSORS.

Item 58. To pay salaries of Commissioners, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 59. To pay salaries of Clerk and Messenger, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 60. For postage, advertising, and printing, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 61. For cleansing and office expenses, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Item 62. For books and stationery for the office of the City Commissioners, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 63. For comparing the tax duplicate for the year 1866, appeals, clerk hire, and all other matters connected therewith, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 64. For making out, indexing, and comparing the twenty-six duplicates for the year 1866, including the calculations and all other matters necessary to complete the same, as follows:—

First Ward, two hundred ($200) dollars.
Second Ward, two hundred ($200) dollars.
Third Ward, one hundred and twenty ($120) dollars.
Fourth Ward, one hundred and twenty ($120) dollars.
Fifth Ward, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.
Sixth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.
Seventh Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.
Eighth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.
Ninth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.
Tenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars
Eleventh Ward, one hundred ($100) dollars.
Twelfth Ward one hundred and ten ($110) dollars.
Thirteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.
Fourteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars.
Fifteenth Ward, two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars.
Sixteenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.
Seventeenth Ward, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.
Eighteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five ($175) dollars
Nineteenth Ward, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.
Twentieth Ward, three hundred ($300) dollars.
Twenty-first Ward, two hundred and twenty-five ($225) dollars.
Twenty-second Ward, two hundred and twenty-five ($225) dollars.
Twenty-third Ward, two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars.
Twenty-fourth Ward, two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars.
Twenty-fifth Ward, two hundred ($200) dollars.
Twenty-sixth Ward, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 65. For books and stationery incident to making out and completing twenty-six tax duplicates, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 66. To pay E. Haxamer for additions to maps in the Commissioners' office, one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars.

Item 67. To pay salaries of sixty-four Assessors for making the annual and extra assessment the necessary division books, street list, militia enrolment, and all other duties connected therewith, thirty-five thousand two hundred ($35 200) dollars.

Item 68. For books and stationery and printing blanks for the use of the Assessors in making the annual and extra assessments, and rebinding the Assessors' books, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 69. For indexing Assessors' books, at not exceeding five cents for each page, one thousand four hundred and fifty ($1450) dollars.

Item 70. To pay Constables for making returns of unlicensed houses for the year 1865, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 71. To pay fees of Constables for making returns of unlicensed houses, fifty ($50) dollars.

Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on Items 23, 24, 25, and 26, unless the charges contained in the bill charged to said Items shall be accompanied by the certificate of the City Solicitor, that the same are no greater than those allowed by law: And provided further, that the City Commissioners shall prepare, under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, suitable specifications for all the supplies for printing, blank books, binding, and stationery contemplated by this ordinance, and the said Commissioners shall advertise in the month of January, in three (3) daily papers, and three times in each, for proposals for furnishing said supplies for the year 1866, in conformity with said specifications: Said proposals to be opened by the City Commissioners, in presence of the Committee on Finance, and the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder: And provided further, That no orders for supplies shall be given in anticipation of the wants of the Department, but shall be ordered only from time to time as may be rendered necessary by the requisition from said regular business of the Department.

And warrants shall be drawn for said appropriation by the City Commissioners, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Three hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents ($377,362 50) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1. For salaries of Commissioners, License Clerk, Miscellaneous, and Assistant Clerk, Messenger and Watchman on Permanent Bridge, Girard avenue, Wire, Falls of Schuylkill, and Bridesburg Bridges, the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred ($16 200) dollars.

Item 2. For paving intersections of streets, fifteen thousand ($15 000) dollars.

Item 3. For repairing streets, sixty thousand ($60,000) dollars.

Item 4. For repaving streets, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 5. For repaving over water-pipes, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 6. For tramway, gutter, and crossing stones, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 7. For repairs to roads, fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

Item 8. For grading streets and roads, seventeen thousand ($17,000) dollars.

Item 9. For repairing and rebuilding bridges, fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

Item 10. For repairs to culverts and inlets, forty thousand ($40,000) dollars.

Item 11. For curb, grade, and gutter regulations, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 12. For repaving and regrading Dock street, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 13. For opening streets, etc., one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 14. For printing, advertising, and stationery, twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 15. For insurance on bridges, sixteen hundred ($1600) dollars.

Item 16. For rent of office and yard expenses, and the pay of five watchmen, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 17. For incidental expenses, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 18. For sign-boards for street names, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 19. For repaving and repairing streets along which the tracks of Passenger Railways are laid, in accordance with Resolutions of Councils approved July 7, 1857 and April 1, 1859, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 20. For salaries of Supervisors, nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty cents ($19,562 50).

Item 21. For the construction of branch Culverts, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

Item 22. For paving and repairing footways, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 23. For repairing the Delaware river banks, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 24. For the construction of new inlets, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 25. For cleansing and repairing unpaved streets, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 26. For the grading and culverting of Broad street, from Germantown avenue to Fisher's lane, as required to be done under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to certain public improvements in the city of Philadelphia, approved May 6, 1864, twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That said work shall be given out by contract to the lowest bidder who shall give the required security; advertisement to be made for proposals for said work before the same is given out.

And provided, That all bills for paving intersections of streets, or for any other work authorized by Councils, and chargeable to either of the foregoing items, shall state the locality, and under what Ordinance or Resolution said work was done, and no bill shall be signed by the City Controller unless accompanied by such statement; and that no part of items 2 and 4, and not more than two hundred dollars of Item 8 shall be expended on any street without the authority of Councils.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Department of Surveys for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Surveys to defray the expenses of the year 1866.

Item 1. For the salaries of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Clerks, Draughtsmen, and Rodman for General Office and Registry Bureau, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Item 2. For stationery, four hundred dollars.

Item 3. For record books and blanks, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Item 4. For advertising, carriage hire, cleansing, and other office expenses and incidentals, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 5. For the salaries of twelve District Surveyors and Regulators, six thousand dollars.

Item 6. To pay Alfred Young, late Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District for completing lines and grades in the First Ward, between Wolf and Curtin, and Fifth street and the river Delaware, as ordered by Resolution of Councils, approved September 27, 1861, (Second Survey District), three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Item 7. To pay Alfred Young, late Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, for completing the line regulations of so much of the First Ward as lies between Wharton and Morris and Mifflin streets, and the river Delaware and Ninth street and Passayunk road, as directed by Resolution of Councils, May 24, 1864, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty cents.

Item 8. For the completion of the grades and surveys of Manayunk, as directed by Resolution of Councils approved November 6, 1856 (Eighth Survey District), six hundred dollars.

Item 9. For line and grade regulations between Chew street and the Northern Liberties boundary and Fifth and Broad streets, as directed by Resolution of Councils, approved February 24, 1864 (Ninth Survey District) eight hundred dollars.

Item 10. For line and grade regulations between Gorgas and Carpenter streets and Mermaid lane, as directed by Resolution approved June 8, 1864 (Ninth Survey District) nine hundred dollars.

Item 11. For new surveys and work that may be ordered during the year 1866 three thousand dollars.

Item 12. For landmarks (corner stones), two hundred dollars.

Item 13. For examination of Sewers for the purpose of recording in office, two hundred dollars.

Item 14. For preparing descriptions of properties for Municipal claims, one hundred dollars.

Item 15. For advertising for Registry Bureau, six hundred dollars.

Item 16. For surveys for Registry Bureau, one thousand dollars.

Provided, That no part of said appropriation for Surveys shall be expended, except for work prosecuted in accordance with an Ordinance or Resolution of Councils. And Provided also, That not more than one-half the amount appropriated to the items for salaries or supplies in this Ordinance shall be expended prior to the first day of July, 1866, and that all bills rendered, except for new surveys (otherwise provided for), shall state distinctly the names of the men engaged in such survey, the number of days employed, and the charge per day for each; and the warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for the Use and Support of Girard College for Orphans, for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars ($118,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year 1866, for the use and support of the Girard College for the same year, the said appropriation to be applied as follows:—

HOUSEHOLD.	
Item 1. Subsistence, forty thousand dollars	$40,000
Item 2. Clothing, bed clothing and outfits, twenty thousand dollars	20,000
Item 3. Salary of matron, six hundred and fifty dollars	650
Item 4. Salary of steward, six hundred dollars	600
Item 5. Salary of six governesses, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500
Item 6. Salary of six prefects, three thousand dollars	3,000
Item 7. Salary of two physicians, twelve hundred dollars	1,200
Item 8. Salary of dentist, three hundred and fifty dollars	350
Item 9. Wages, ten thousand dollars	10,000
Item 10. Furniture, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 11. Fuel, six thousand dollars	6,000
Item 12. Gas, twenty-five hundred dollars	2,500
Item 13. Repairs and improvements to buildings, including painting, new boiler, and repairing outside wall, six thousand dollars	6,000
Item 14. Improvement of grounds, four hundred dollars	400
Item 15. Incidentals, one thousand dollars	1,000
Item 16. Construction of culverts, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 17. Cleaning cesspools, twelve hundred dollars	1,200
INSTRUCTION.	
Item 18. Salary of President, twenty-seven hundred dollars	2,700
Item 19. Professor of Natural Sciences, sixteen hundred dollars	1,600
Item 20. Moral Philosophy, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500
Item 21. Drawing, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500
Item 22. French, six hundred and fifty dollars	650
Item 23. Mathematics, thirteen hundred dollars	1,300
Item 24. Teacher of music, two hundred dollars	200
Item 25. Three teachers, seven hundred and fifty dollars	750
Item 26. Three teachers, nine hundred dollars	900
Item 27. Two teachers, seven hundred dollars	700
Item 28. Two teachers, eight hundred and fifty dollars	850
Item 29. Two teachers, eleven hundred dollars	1,100
Item 30. School and Philosophical Apparatus, one hundred dollars	100
Item 31. School and Chapel Furniture, one hundred and fifty dollars	150
Item 32. Books and Stationery, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 33. Chemical Laboratory, three hundred dollars	300
Item 34. Incidentals, fifty dollars	50
ACCOUNTS.	
Item 35. Salary of Secretary and Superintendent of binding out, sixteen hundred dollars	1,600
Item 36. Messenger, four hundred dollars	400
Item 37. Printing and stationery, newspapers, five hundred dollars	500
LIBRARY.	
Item 38. Books and binding, two hundred dollars	200
DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE.	
Item 39. Expense of binding-out, advertising for places, and stamp tax, one hundred dollars	100
Item 40. Premiums and rewards for pupils, two hundred and fifty dollars	250
ADMISSION.	
Item 41. Expense of admitting pupils, advertising, and stamp tax, two hundred dollars	200
MANUAL LABOR.	
Item 42. Tools, one hundred dollars	100
	$118,400

Section 2. That warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Superintendent of Trusts for the Purposes therein mentioned, for the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six (1866).

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sums hereinafter mentioned be and the same are hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of Trusts, for the purposes following, that is to say:—

Item 1. The sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-five cents ($332 94) out of the income of the fund bequeathed by Elizabeth Kirkpatrick and John Bleakley, and by the fund created by the first lodge of Freemasons, to apply the same to pay the cost of purchasing and distributing fuel among the poor, according to the directions of the divisors and donors aforesaid.

Item 2. The sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-two cents ($199 42) out of the income of the trust created by Acts of Assembly of March 8, 1847, and March 16, 1848, for supplying the poor residing within the limits of the late District of Spring Garden, east of Broad street, as provided in said acts, with fuel, agreeably to the terms of said trusts.

Item 3. Of the income of the fund bequeathed by Stephen Girard, for the purpose of purchasing and distributing fuel, five hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety cents ($531·90.)

Item 4. Of the income of the legacy of John Scott of four thousand dollars, ten hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty six cents ($1098 36) as follows:—

First. To pay for advertising by the Franklin Institute fifty ($50) dollars.

Second. To pay proportion of expenses, fifty ($50) dollars.

Third. To invest in the loan of the city of Philadelphia, nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-six cents ($998 36).

Item 5. Of the income of the legacy of John Scott of three thousand ($3000) dollars, eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and twelve cents ($823 12).

First. To pay proportion of expenses fifty ($50) dollars.

Second. To invest in the loan of the city of Philadelphia seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and twelve cents ($773 12).

Item 6. Of the income of the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin sixteen hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-three cents ($1683 83).

First. To pay proportion of expenses, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Second. To invest in the loan of the city of Philadelphia, fifteen hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty three cents ($1583 83).

Item 7. The sum of five hundred dollars of the income of the devise of Paul Peck, to "Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia," for supplying the poor with soup, to pay the same, as follows:—To the Western Soup Society, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, for the year 1866 and to the Society for Supplying the Poor with Soup, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, for the year 1866.

Item 8. Of the income of the devise of Samuel Scott, twelve dollars ($12) to pay for bread for the poor of the city of Philadelphia, and the District of Southwark.

Item 9. The sum of five hundred and ninety-four dollars out of the income of the bequest of Stephen Girard to the corporation of the public schools for the city and county of Philadelphia, in trust for the schools of the First Section of the First School District of Pennsylvania, to pay the same in equal portions for the use of the public schools in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, the said Wards constituting what was at the time of said bequest the First Section of the First School District aforesaid.

Item 10. The sum of four thousand and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents, to invest in the loan of the city of Philadelphia, and to pay the following expenses incurred, and to be incurred in the management of and visiting the lands in Centre county, Pennsylvania, bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia, in trust, by Dr. Elias Boudinot, as follows:—

For attorney's fees, one hundred ($100) dollars.

For taxes for 1864, 1865, and 1866, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

For expenses of visiting lands, five hundred ($500) dollars.

To invest in the loan of the city of Philadelphia, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents ($2788 52).

Item 11. The sum of three hundred dollars out of the income of the Franklin and Scott legacies, and the devise of Thomas D. Grover, for the purpose of paying the following expenses for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, of the superintendent, for his care and management of the trusts in his charge, as follows:—

Salary of Superintendent, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Books and stationery, fifty ($50) dollars.

Incidentals, fifty ($50) dollars.

Item 12. The sum of nineteen hundred and nine dollars, being city loan paid off and legacy of Mrs. M. B. Lentz to the Wills' Hospital trust, to invest the same in the loan of the city of Philadelphia for the use of the said Wills' Hospital.

Item 13. The sum of four thousand and sixteen dollars and twelve cents out of the income of the estate devised by Thomas D. Grover for the following annuities charged in and expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in the management of said estate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, namely:—

First. Annuity to Mary Grover, due March 8 and September 8, 1866, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Second. Annuity to Catharine Grover, due January 1 and July 1, 1866, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Third. Annuity to Priscilla Grover, due January 1 and July 1, 1866, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Fourth. Annuity to Sophia Grover, due January 1 and July 1, 1866, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Fifth. Water rents and insurance, fifty ($50) dollars.

Sixth. Taxes for 1866, four hundred and ninety-one dollars and twelve cents ($491 12).

Seventh. Repairs, including painting and papering to house in Twenty-fourth Ward, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

Eighth. Repairs to house No. 112 Federal street, fifty ($50) dollars.

Ninth. Repairs to Point road estate, seventy-five ($75) dollars.

Tenth. Putting Burial Ground in order, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Eleventh. Incidentals, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Twelfth. Proportion of Expenses, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing Ordinances by the Superintendent of Trusts.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Provide for the Erection of a new Court House on Independence Square, south of Chesnut street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of City Property shall, under the supervision of the Committee on City Property, advertise for proposals for the construction and erection of a suitable Court House, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to Councils by the joint special committee to which was referred the communication of the District Attorney relating to the necessity of immediately providing better accommodations for the Court of Quarter Sessions; and the said Commissioner shall, under the supervision of the Committee on City Property, award the contract to build the same to the lowest bidder who shall give the requisite security: Provided, That the proposals to erect and completely finish the building shall not exceed the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars; and provided, that the expenses for the plans and for the services of the architect and superintendent shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Section 2. That the contractor or contractors for the erection and construction of said building shall give security to finish the same within five months from the commencement thereof, to the entire satisfaction of the superintendent and architect, in accordance with said specifications.

Section 3. That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property, for the purposes of this ordinance, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property, in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Pay Francis C. Fougeray, Page of Select Council.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Francis C. Fougeray for his services as Page of Select Council, from July 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866, the warrants to be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Clerks and Messengers of Select and Common Councils for Extra Services for the year 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seven hundred dollars ($700) be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the Clerks and Messengers for extra services for the year 1865, to wit: To each the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) dollars. And warrants shall be drawn by Clerks of Councils in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t 5 1t

RESOLUTION
To Make Certain Transfers in Appropriations to the Board of Health for the year 1865.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of two thousand dollars ($2000) of the appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1865, as follows:—

From Item 22 to Item 7, fifteen hundred dollars.
From Item 22 to Item 5, three hundred dollars.
From Item 22 to Item 21, two hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 5 1t

SOUTHERN PERSONAL ITEMS.

—George W. Hutton, Esq., was chosen Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., at the last election.

—Judge F. T. Hutchins, of Athens, Ga., has received a pardon from President Johnson.

—A son of General Breckinridge is employed cashier in the banking house of E. M. Bruce & Co., in Augusta, Ga.

—The New Orleans *Times* of the 16th notices the arrival in that city of General Wade Hampton and the wife of Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

—Hon. D. A. Wardlaw and J. A. Inglis have been elected Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina.

—Robert Johnson, formerly United States Senator from Arkansas, has just returned to his residence, six miles below Pine Bluff.

—Major-General Thomas J. Churchill, of the same State, is working the plantation of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jordan, on the river near the Post of Arkansas.

—The Galveston Medical College commenced its first course of lectures on the 4th instant. Dr. John H. Webb is Dean. There are nine professors.

—Dr. A. B. Cabaniss, of Jackson, has been appointed Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum of Mississippi by the Trustees of that Institution.

—P. Maloche and E. F. Molton, citizens of New Orleans, were arrested in that city by order of Lieutenant Rayne, who had received information that they were preparing to fight a duel.

—The Tallahassee *Floridian* says that the Confederate General Patton Anderson was then in Tallahassee, and that he has quite recovered from the terrible wound he received last year near Atlanta.

—Samuel W. Nix, Esq., of Amite county, Miss., was killed in the parlor of his father-in-law's house, recently, by Henry Fish. Mr. Nix had filled various public positions of honor or trust.

—A difficulty occurred at a dancing school in Montgomery lately, between two young men named Dalton Yancey and Conrad Garrett, which resulted in the severe if not fatal stabbing of Garrett by young Yancey. Garrett is said to be in a very critical condition, and is not expected to live.

—A man calling himself Major Dicks, and among whose papers was found a commission from Governor Oglesby, appointing him sergeant-major of Illinois volunteers, was arrested in Charleston, S. C., lately, for having extensively swindled the people by pretending to collect claims for the Government for the cotton and other property destroyed in Sherman's raid through the State.

—The Congressmen chosen at the election in Arkansas, according to the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, received the following vote:—Judge Byers, in the Batesville District, 600; Mr. Johnson, Fayetteville District, 143; and Mr. Dell, Little Rock District, 47. About 20,000 votes were excluded from the count, on the ground that the voters had not taken a certain prescribed oath of loyalty, which, by-the-way, was not presented to them at the polls.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—G. B. Lamar is on trial in Savannah on a charge of stealing Government cotton and attempting to bribe United States civil and military officers.

—A despatch from San Francisco says that a considerable shipment of gold and silver bullion from the Arizona mines had been received in that city, and the reports from the mines are very encouraging.

—It is officially announced that the people of North Carolina have declared null and void the ordinance of secession by a vote of 19,977 votes against 1940, and 18,527 votes were cast to ratify the ordinance prohibiting slavery, and 3696 to reject said ordinance.

—Garibaldi has offered his services to the authorities of Naples to nurse the cholera patients in the hospitals, but the Syndic of the city would not permit him thus to expose himself to danger. No act of Garibaldi's in the height of his military fame is nobler than this. Garibaldi offering to nurse the sick of Naples is grander than Garibaldi entering the city in triumph by the side of Victor Emmanuel the King.

—The examination of the claims for portions of the rewards offered for the capture of Booth and his co-conspirators has nearly reached a conclusion. The Adjutant-General's office is still receiving applications, and, in accordance with an order promulgated some time since, will receive all that are dated prior to the 1st of January. The documents relating to the rewards have been referred to the Bureau of Military Justice, and are being examined by Colonel Winthrop. It is expected that a report will be made to the Secretary of War on the subject in about two weeks, and that the matter will be decided about the 1st of February.

—In the Supreme Court of the United States Justice Clifford has delivered the opinion in the case of an appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin, in which the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company was the respondent. It appears that certain mortgaged premises were several times offered for sale, but were not sold, and that the applicant claimed possession on the ground that he was the highest bidder; but the Supreme Court holds that biddings at auction are mere offers, and that there is no binding obligation until the consent of both parties is given. In other words, there must be a mutual understanding to a definite agreement. As the auctioneer may refuse to strike off the property to the highest bidder, so a bid may be withdrawn before the hammer falls. The Court said that justice had been done, and all parties are satisfied but the appellant, and that the decree of the District Court is affirmed, with costs.

—The circular of Coleman & Co., of San Francisco, dated December 8, reports thus on monetary affairs in that city:—

"The condition of the money market has not materially changed since our last reference. There is if anything a slight abatement in the demand. The general inactivity of trade occasions a moderate requirement for business purposes, and there is no longer any excitement upon the Stock Exchange. Most merchants have done a profitable business this year, and are now in a comfortable condition. Bank accommodations rule for the most part at 1¼@1½ per cent. per month, and out-door transactions are made at 1½@2½ per cent. Currency bills on the Atlantic for this steamer have been offered at 42@44 per cent. premium on gold, and telegraphic transfers rule as formerly—3 per cent. premium. Sight drafts, payable in coin, may be quoted at 1½@2 per cent. premium, and sterling exchange at 48½d.@48¾. for bankers' bills; commercial do. at 49½d.

—The United States Treasurer, Hon. F. E. Spinner, has received a communication from a National bank which has been heretofore designated as a depositary of public money, asking to be permitted to make returns of average amount of its deposits without including the deposits of Paymasters and other United States disbursing officers. It is represented that the deposits of this character received by the bank within the past six months amount to over four millions of dollars, and the petitioner argues that these deposits are the property of the Government, and that, therefore, the bank should not be required to pay the duty of one quarter of one per centum required by law. Each half year, upon the average amount of other deposits that, in becoming a United States depositary, the bank gave the Secretary of the Treasury satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with it, and from this it is argued that the deposits in question are technically and legally Government property, and, hence, the duty could not be enforced if the spirit and intention of the act be adhered to. General Spinner, in answer to the communication, refused to authorize the bank to deduct the deposits named from its return. If the average requires the payment of duty as desired in the law, duty will not be required on deposits made by the United States Treasurer, but on all other deposits the duty will be collected.

—One of the greatest embarrassments resulting to property owners in the South by the late war is the loss of a vast amount of papers relating to the titles of land, and which in the occupation of their country seats by the Federal forces very generally suffered destruction by fire or other causes. To obviate the difficulty now prevailing in many localities in the transfer of lands with a reasonable show of title, the General Land Office has ordered its agents throughout the Southern States to carefully collect all vestiges and remnants of the records of their office and forward them to the Commissioner at Washington, that new plots and other archives pertaining to the lands may be supplied as far as possible. New maps are also being got up with all possible despatch. It is well known that at the time of our invasion of the South, many adventurers attached to the army secured many valuable papers and records relative to certain large estates, in the hope of owners offering heavy rewards for their restoration after the close of the war. It is the hope of the Commissioner of Public Lands to be able to furnish so much of the missing data as to prevent parties to the theft gaining by the documents they now withhold in expectation of a bribe.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE SCHOMAKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
have now at their Warerooms, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, a superior assortment of their UNRIVALLED PIANOS, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. Persons would do well by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere. A guarantee given with every Piano.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 4 2

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 13 6m

G. C. REUKAUFF'S
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
BANKS,
RAILROAD, OIL, MINING,
AND OTHER COMPANIES
Will find it to their interest to buy from the undersigned
PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES.
DIARIES, 1866, FORTY-TWO STYLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,
10 24 5 No 20 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

J. S. YOST,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 N. NINTH STREET, NEAR ARCH,
Has just op a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BASKETS, ETC.
Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Gigs, etc. 12 13 1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.
NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 4p

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
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EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
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12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

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LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 2

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS.

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as thereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 fwtF10 Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS.

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet, total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1390 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2384 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post, a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10 000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 f tF10 Philadelphia

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
1 1 14 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 9 20 1y

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING.
C. P., September T., 1865, No. 17.
Claim for paving, etc., $104·62, lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.
A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney for Claimant,
11 15w3m No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wtm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, October 23, 1865. Trains will leave Depot corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way-Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Salisbury and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1·15 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for FORTRESS MONROE, NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND will take the 8·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding tickets for these points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·45 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 15 A. M., 3·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 10·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M.; 3·00 and 4·50 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., 4·27, 8·02, and 9·54 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M.; 12·36, 3·43, 4·59, 5·34, and 8·38 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 4·10 P. M., Way Train; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·56 A. M., 1·50 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·13, 9·40 A. M.; 2·25, 5·10 P. M., 12·25 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and way stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take Passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train with passenger car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 6·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "
ARRIVE.		
Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9·30 "
Erie Express	"	11·20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation .... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express .... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express .... 3·00

At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) .... 1·75

At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket .... 2·25
2d Class Ticket .... 1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

At 2·30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, etc.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... $3·00

At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... 2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7·10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 12 M. 3 and 7 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 1, 1866.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¼, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M.; through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865 —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

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Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 9·37 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

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H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most delightful and successful operas of the season was *Fra Diavolo*, last evening. Auber's operas were all written in French. They have all the spirit of the French style, but the subject of *Fra Diavolo* being essentially Italian, it has made an admirable opera buffo. Mazzolini, as 'Fra Diavolo," sang with his usual admirable method: his voice was not in very good order until the second act of the opera.

Heroic opera suits his voice and style best, still he was a most satisfactory bandit, so that all felt sorry for the poetical justice meeted to him at the end. Miss Kellogg has acquired great stage case, acting with much intelligence and grace. Her voice, of course, is thin, but her execution and style are both excellent. She was quite charming as "Zerlina." Both she and the tenor were encored in the aria "Guardate nilla rocca," as was also Mazzolini. M'me Fisher, who was "Lady Allcash," has really no voice at all. She is perfectly inaudible.

The brigands were capital—full of characteristic fun; but the palm of the evening came to Signor Bellini, who took "Lord Allcash," and kept the house in a roar by his grotesque representation of a "Milord Anglais." His jealous frenzyy, his stolid stupidity, and his concert were delightful. No one would have suspected the majestic Bellini of such comic talent, though the Italians are capital buffo actors. The audience appeared to enjoy excessively the well-known music. Despite all the progress of music, the people will always prefer melody to harmony, and love best the opera "that has much in it."

This evening *Ernani* will be given—Verdi's great dramatic work, of which the music is well known and can therefore be appreciated by all. Signora Carozzi Zucchi is seen and heard here to perfection. The power of her voice, its intense sympathetic quality, are both admirably displayed. Her impassioned and grand acting rank her amongst the great artists of the day. Bellini is the grandest "Carlo Quinto" we have seen. The opera will be one of the most admirable and complete of the season.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Barton Hill takes a benefit, playing his finely artistic part of "Caleb Plummer," in *Dot*. This artist is one of the most refined and talented actors we have. It will be his last appearance but one. *Faust*, with Mr. Roberts as "Mephistopheles," commences the performances.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Sleeping Beauty*, with its magnificent last scene, still draws crowds. It will be given this evening, and as a matinee on Saturday.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Lost in London*, for the benefit of Mrs. Drew.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The racy pantomime of "Dame Trot and her Comical Cat" is drawing good houses at this popular place of amusement. The equestrian and acrobatic feats in the ring are of a highly interesting character, and call out manifestations of applause upon every occasion. One of the attractions here is the finely trained horse "General Grant," introduced by Professor Howes, whose exquisitely beautiful movements are the theme of general praise.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.—The Siamese Twins are still on exhibition at this place on Market street, below Ninth. They are certainly wonders and worth inspection. The Australian Children are also on exhibition at the same place.

HELLER.—This agreeable magician, painter, and pianist is still drawing good houses to Concert Hall. He is skilful both in his necromantic and instrumental performances. His rendition of variations upon the theme of "The Last Rose of Summer" are beautifully rendered, and prove his ability both as a performer and a composer.

THE PONTOON PHILOSOPHER.—Josh Billings, the eccentric individual who made so much reputation a few weeks ago in his lecture before the Press Club, will deliver two lectures at the Assembly Buildings, on Saturday and Monday evenings. Josh is the funniest man living. If anybody doubts it, go and see.

"JEEMES PIPES."—The humorist and orator, Stephen Massett, will meet the great public this evening at the Assembly Buildings, and deliver himself of his oddities. The people who desire to laugh and enjoy themselves should "Drift Around."

Governor Brownlow Again at the Editorial Desk.

Governor Brownlow went to his home in Knoxville to eat his Christmas turkey, and amused the leisure of a holiday week by writing a whole number of his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*. Here are some spicy extracts:—

THE SNEED AND CROZIER PROPERTY.

"Some men having a deep concern for the notorious and unrelenting Rebels named above, have indulged in words against the undersigned for recovering and holding their property in a damage suit. For a man knowing all the facts in the case, and censuring me, I have no more regard for him than for any other malicious villain. And for the information of those not posted I will give facts. These two men advised my arrest and imprisonment, and had me thrown into jail in the dead of winter—going in with a good constitution, and coming out with it broken down, after a confinement for three months and a third. I proved on the trial, by testimony from their own side of the question, that they held meetings in Ramsey's law office, after I was incarcerated, and debated whether to hang me, send me to a Southern prison, to be held during the war, or turn me out and let me be disposed of by Rebel soldiers, several thousand of whom were here asking that I be turned over to them. Several of the ruffians in guarding the jail fired at the windows, and falsely claimed that their muskets went off by accident. When I was arrested by that thief and scoundrel, Fox, their Confederate jailor, and was marched through the streets to prison, Sneed and Crozier exulted, and approved the act. I propose to make them laugh the other side of their mouths before I am done with them. I owned in my own right $12,000 of the issue of the Bank of East Tennessee, sued for the money and recovered in both the Chancery and Supreme Courts, and got an order for sale, and hold the bank property for my benefit. After I was banished from the country, Crozier made a motion in court to have the money deposited by the Clerk and Master in the branch of the Bank of Tennessee of which his brother-in-law was President.

"When General Burnside came in, Dr. Ramsey, the President, fled South, taking my money with him. And I might now as well have a claim on a jay-bird as on him or his securities. I shall, therefore, pursue Sneed and Crozier to the end of the law, and in their absence those who represent them. I will teach them what it is to imprison me for opinion's sake, rob me of my moderate effects, and then drive my family out of the country. Meanwhile, I don't want the good opinion of those who are in sympathy with them, and will try so to conduct myself as not to be burdened with their praise!

A REBEL EDITOR.

"The notorious J. A. Sperry, editor and publisher of the Knoxville *Register*, was brought before the Federal court last week and discharged, as a gentleman tells us, on the ground that there was no charge against him. This man has edited and published, until Burnside came in, one of the most treasonable sheets that ever vilified the Federal Government and persecuted Union men in this or any other State. Every cowardly writer and vindictive blackguard that chose to abuse the Government, and slander loyal men, would do so through the *Register*, and Sperry would father their articles as editorials of his own. The result was that a constant fire was kept up against the Government, the Union, and the brave East Tennesseans who crossed the mountains and joined the army. The harging and imprisonment of Union men was advocated and justified, both by Sperry and his murderous, cowardly and unprincipled contributors. If the court have nothing against this Rebel beast, and he will remain long enough in East Tennessee to let the hundreds that he has abused and injured know that he is at liberty, he will find individuals who have much against him."

THE "WHIG" NOT "A SOFT SHELL PAPER."

Brownlow is a "hard shell." He says "those who desire to lay before the people apologies for traitors and an excuse for treason would do well to pass our *Whig* by and select some soft shell paper," and adds:—

"We doubt the policy, at least for a few years to come, of appropriating large sums of money for foreign missions. The war has demoralized our whole country, and our best portions of territory are overrun with thieves and cutthroats, who need reform even more than the heathen masses of China, Japan, or Persia. Many of the Protestant preachers, especially in the South, ought to have pious missionaries among them, to convince them of the sin of lying, swearing, and drunkenness. Let us use our funds at home, until our own people are reformed, and they will appreciate our calls for help for the degraded worshippers of idols in foreign lands."

A Ringing Speech by John Bright.

THE UNENFRANCHISED CLASSES OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

In the course of a speech recently delivered at Birmingham, England, John Bright drew this picture of the English poor who are denied the right of suffrage. His allusions to the treatment he has received from the Tory press of England are amusing:—

"Let us now for a moment (said Mr. Bright) cast our eye over this country, after the many great and useful changes that have been made during the last thirty years. There remain, as I said, five millions of families who are entirely unrepresented. Confine your attention to those families. There are amongst them one million—considerably more than a million, I believe, in the United Kingdom—of those who are classed in the unfortunate list of paupers. There are at least a million who are just above the paupers—always in peril lest they themselves should become paupers. Their condition and their prospects are no more favorable than that. Then, look at the ignorance of the lower strata of this portion of the nation; look at their poverty, their sufferings, their utter hopelessness of good. Why, in the American Southern States, during the reign of slavery, every negro had an idea that there was a day of jubilee for him. 'Verily,' they used to say, 'the Lord will come and deliver us.' But in this class, this lowest strata of the population of your country, I venture to say there is neither belief in anything better for them, nor scarcely is there any aspiration after it.

"Have you read the paragraphs recently in the papers about John Crosse, the Dorsetshire laborer? John Crosse was a respectable laborer. He worked six days a week. He had an excellent character from his employer, under whom he had worked for twenty-four years, at the rate of 8s. a week. (Applause and cries of "Shame.") Now, this is a curious arrangement, for there is an old saying that 'where mouths come, meat comes.' But John Crosse has a family of seven children, I think, and one of them has arrived very recently. To provide fire in his hovel—the Englishman's castle—(laughter)—for his feeble wife and infant child, he took—legally, I believe, he stole—a wooden hurdle of the value of 6d.; and for that he was tried before the magistrates and sentenced to twenty-one days' or a fortnight's imprisonment. I am not defending stealing hurdles; no doubt certain newspapers will say that I am. (Laughter.) I am not even finding fault with the magistrates who committed the man; I won't spead evil of dignitaries. (Laughter.)

"But I venture to tell you that John Crosse, the Dorsetshire laborer, may be found in thousands in various parts of the country, and especially in your southern counties, and that if you will raise the wages from 8s. to 10s. you will find scores of thousands, with that difference, in the position of John Crosse: you will find hundreds of thousands whose condition is such that hitherto the most anxious investigation has been unable to solve the mystery as to how they keep body and soul together. (Cheers.) Cast your eye, I say, over this city and see these five millions of families, and the desperate condition of the lowest strata of them. Is it not true that this unenfranchised nation may be said to toil, and toil, and almost know no rest? Compare it with the ruling class; but if I do I shall be charged with communism. (Laughter.) It will be said that I want to divide the property of the rich, and squander it amongst the poor. They said, you know, that I wanted to take the lands of the rich and divide them amongst the poor. But compare that class, that great nation, the toiling and unenfranchised nation, with the section which may be said to be the governing class in this country.

"Look at this wealth, this ostentation, this luxury—behold this weariness—for there is even weariness amongst them, but it is the weariness of satiety—and see how they push from place to place, as it were, to discover some new pleasure. But that great nation of whom I have spoken—that great nation which has built up the power of this country—this unenfranchised people, without whom England could be but a province, which a single division of a continental army might subdue and annex—that great nation of five millions of families is utterly excluded from any share in political power in this country, and that small section of whom I have spoken, containing a vast proportion of excellent persons, is potentially the governing power in this realm.—(Loud cheers).

"Let me now put to you, before I sit down, a single proposition, and through these gentlemen who sit below me, to whom freedom in this country is so greatly and so constantly indebted—(applause)—let me put it to the people of this kingdom, if of the five millions who are now shut out one million were admitted—and you will mark the extreme, some will say blamable, moderation of that suggestion—if only one million were admitted, would not the cry of the toil-laden and the suffering, which even now ascends to Heaven, would it not, think you, reach further, be heard even on the floor of Parliament? For do not forget that the ear of the Supreme is nearer even to the lowliest of us than is that of our earthly rulers. (Cheers.) But if that voice was heard in Parliament would it not, perchance, do something to still the roar of faction, and to bend the powers of statesmanship to the high and holy purposes of humanity and of justice?

"I speak not the language of party. I feel myself above the level of party. (Great and continued cheering.) I speak as I have ever endeavored to speak on behalf of the unenfranchised, the almost voiceless, millions of my countrymen. Their claim is just, and it is constitutional. It will be heard, it cannot be rejected. (Cheers.) To the outward eye monarchs and parliaments seem to rule with an absolute and unquestioned sway; but, and I quote the words which one of our old Puritan poets has left for us:—

'There is on earth a yet auguster thing,
Veiled though it be, than Parliament or King.'

"That auguster thing is the tribunal which God has set up in the consciences of men. It is before that tribunal that I am now permitted humbly to plead, and there is something in my heart—a small but an exultant voice—which tells me I shall not plead in vain."

—At Darmstadt the nautico-scenic problem of the ship scene in *L'Africaine* is solved by hanging the ship cradlewise, whereby she rolls visibly and incessantly, and goes through the several stages of the storm and the wreck.

—Handel's *Semele* is attracting the attention of the musical antiquarians of London. It is quite unknown here. Among its leading features is an air, "O sleep," said to be equal to the "He was despised" of the *Messiah*; a bravura bird song, and a mirror song, "Myself I shall adore." The recitatives are wrought in Handel's most elaborate manner.

THE PITTSBURG CONDEMNED FELONS.

Treatment and Spiritual Condition of Mrs. Grinder and Others.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, 4th.

Through the kindness of Jailor White we were yesterday permitted to visit the cells of the condemned three who are to be executed on the 12th and 19th of this month. The cells are clean and comfortable, and the inmates look well, though somewhat downcast.

The appearance of Marschall is about the same as when on trial. He spends the most of his time in reading his prayer-book and in conversation with the priest who has daily access to him, and from whom it is hoped he derives consolation. He still maintains a dogged mood, and his face bears a sullen aspect. He says that, had he succeeded in escaping detection, he would have taken Frecke with him. Knowing that all hope for mercy or pardon is now beyond his reach, he seems to have sunk into a moody silence.

The second of these criminals, Frecke, appears to the casual observer to be the least guilty of the two. He still asserts his innocence, and says Marschall promised to clear him long ago, and the fact of his not having done so worries him continually. He has the benefit of religious consolation, a clergyman visiting him daily. But, like Marschall, he seems resigned to a fate which he cannot avert. The actions and conversation of this man would seem to indicate his innocence. He receives his food in silence, and eats but little, often allowing it to remain untasted from one meal to another.

The third culprit, Mrs. Grinder, who will expiate her crime upon the 19th, is confined in a cell above the others. She is still weak, and remains in bed the greater part of the time. She seems to care for nothing but morphine and opium, and uses all that she can procure. She, like others, has the benefit of a clergyman, and says that she derives great consolation from his visits. Her cell is neat and clean, and she has been allowed the companionship of one of the other female prisoners, whom she keeps by her constantly. There is nothing sullen or morose in Mrs. Grinder: on the contrary, she is rather cheerful, and likes to converse with all who may visit her. Her cell has rather more the appearance of comfort than that of the men, although all are clean and warm. Such is the present condition of these unhappy beings, who are to give up their lives to justice on the 12th and 19th of the present month.

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LADIES' FANCY FURS.

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I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

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MUFFS,

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Russian Sable,
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We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions, which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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MUSICAL BOXES,
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VIOLINS,
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FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,

At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store, 12 15 1m No. 929 (Nine Twenty nine) CHESNUT St.

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeen Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted;" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.

13 2m No. 912 ARCH Street.

DR. JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER, FORMERLY at the Dispensary, S. Fourth street, may be consulted by the Poor daily, free of charge, at his Office, No. 245 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock (Sundays excepted). Entrance on Evelina street. 12 21 12t

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And examine his large and beautiful assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, French Timepieces Gold Chains, Sleeve Buttons, and sets of Jewelry of all kinds, from the most expensive to others of comparatively small value.

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My assortment is complete in all its branches. A CALL IS SOLICITED. [12 20

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A FOURTH INVOICE OF

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No prevarication on the issue of falsehood to effect sales.

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LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent less than former prices Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 30 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1806.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
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1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

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Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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On Monday and Tuesday Evenings Next, 8th and 9th mst., at the Art Gallery, No 1020 CHESNUT Street, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold about 150 superb Oil Paintings, the productions of American and European artists. Part of the collection is to be sold by order of the executors.

Now open for examination. 1 5 4t

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DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, (Late with M. Thomas & Sons). STORE No. 333 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday.

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JOHN H. FRICK,

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES,

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USEFUL ARTICLES FOR

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Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
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One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
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One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery,
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
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Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.

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Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
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Have just received a large lot of

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And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

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Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
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